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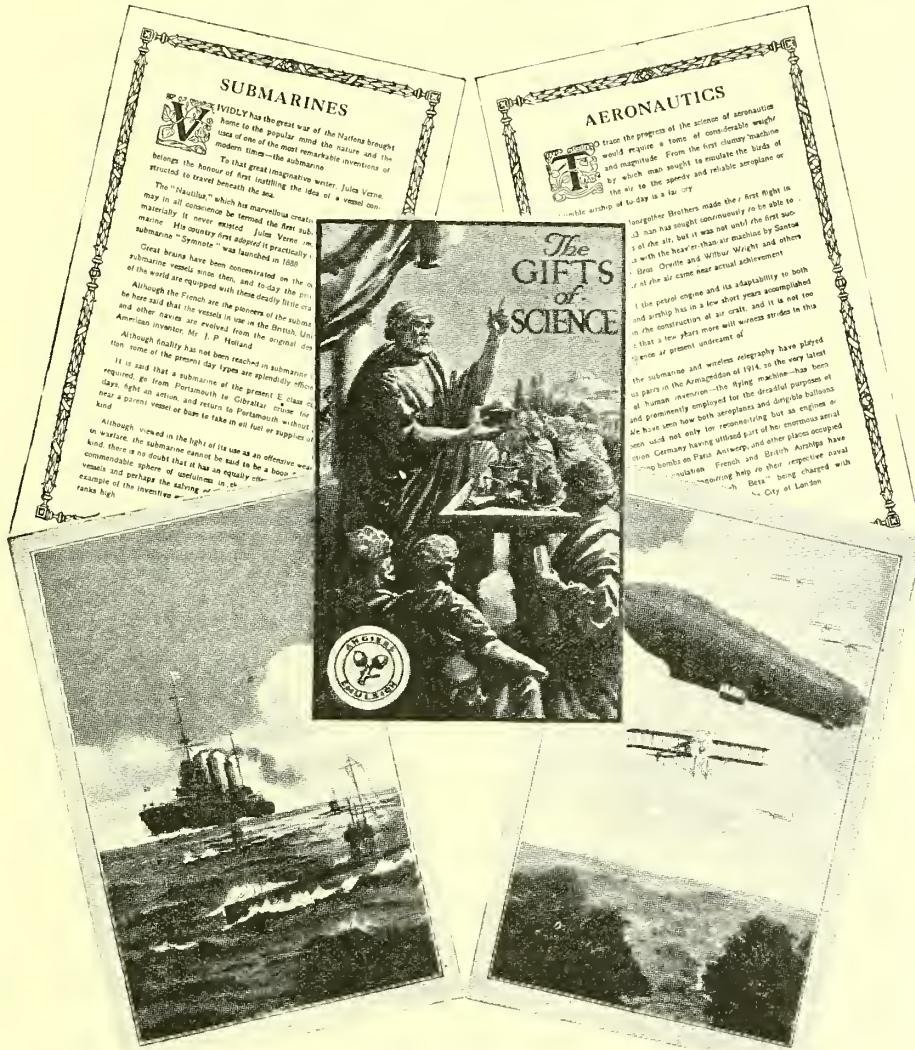
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GIVAUDAN, LAVIROTTE & CIE	LYONS
SOCIETE de CHAMPLAN	BASTIA
LEON EVERAERT & CIE	LOUVAIN
FABBRICA LOMBARDA di Prodotti Chimici	MILAN
Dr. B. SIEBER	Attisholz, near SOLEURE

are first-hand suppliers of above firms' Specialities, viz.:

ACIDS: ACETYL-SALICYLIC, CITRIC, DIETHYLBARBITURIC, SALICYLIC, PHOSPHORIC, and TARTARIC  
 ALKALOIDS: ADRENINE, ARECOLINE, COCAINE, COTARNINE, ESERINE, STRYCHNINE, etc.  
 CACODYLATES, CREAM OF TARTAR  
 DIACETYLMORPHIA, ETHYL CHLORIDE  
 GLYCEROPHOSPHATES, GUAIACOL and preparations  
 HEXAMETHYLENTETRAMINE  
 LITHIUM SALTS  
 MERCURIALS, METHYLSULPHONAL  
 PHENACETIN, PHENAZONE, PHENOLPHTHALEIN, DIAMIDO-PYRINE, UROPURGOL  
 PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS (Pyrogallic Acid, Metol, Amidol, etc.)  
 PHYSIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS (Pancreatin, Diastase)  
 QUININE SALTS, SALOL, SALICYLATES  
 SILVER SALTS (Proteinic, Nucleinic, etc.)  
 SUGAR OF MILK, SULPHONAL  
 THYMOL, TRIONAL  
 VANILLIN, YOHIMBINE

LIMITED STOCKS OF ABOVE PRODUCTS  
 IN LONDON. SHIPMENTS POSSIBLE FROM  
 MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

## NOTE:

THE ADJOINING BRITISH-MADE MANICURES ARE SELECTED FROM OUR NEW 1914-1915 SERIES.

Maw's

S. MAW, SON &amp; SONS

7 TO 12, ALDERSGATE ST.  
LONDON, E.C.

Page.

No. 165

DEC. 12, 1914

OUR WEEKLY  
COMMUNIQUÉ  
ACTIVE SERVICE  
FOOT POWDER

Collapsible Drinking Cups occupy a very small space, and consequently are very popular as a "gift" line for our "Tommies." We stock an aluminium pattern at 12/- per dozen, and one entirely E.P.N.S. at 36/- dozen.

\* \* \*

We have a good line in leatherette cases suitable for holding a brush and comb of average size. Price 1/6 each. Also a better quality in leather at 2/6 each.

\* \* \*

The whole of last week's "Maw's Page" was devoted to our "Parcex" Rubber Water Bottles—a tribute to the importance placed upon this justly famous line. Full details of the advertising matter issued in connection with them were also given.

This new line is proving a very popular production. The reasons are not far to seek. The Foot Powder is an excellent preparation, composed of special antiseptic properties. Delicately perfumed, and delightfully soothing to the feet.

PRICE  
22/-  
GROSS

It is put up in very attractive sprinkler-top tins, printed in red, black, and khaki.

With all orders we supply a handsome show-card, produced in the same colour scheme, and measuring 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8".

Active Service Foot Powder retails at 3d. per tin; our price is 22/- per gross, usual discount.

These are the excellent reasons why this line is making the window show of the moment.



## UNPRECEDENTED ENEMA VALUE

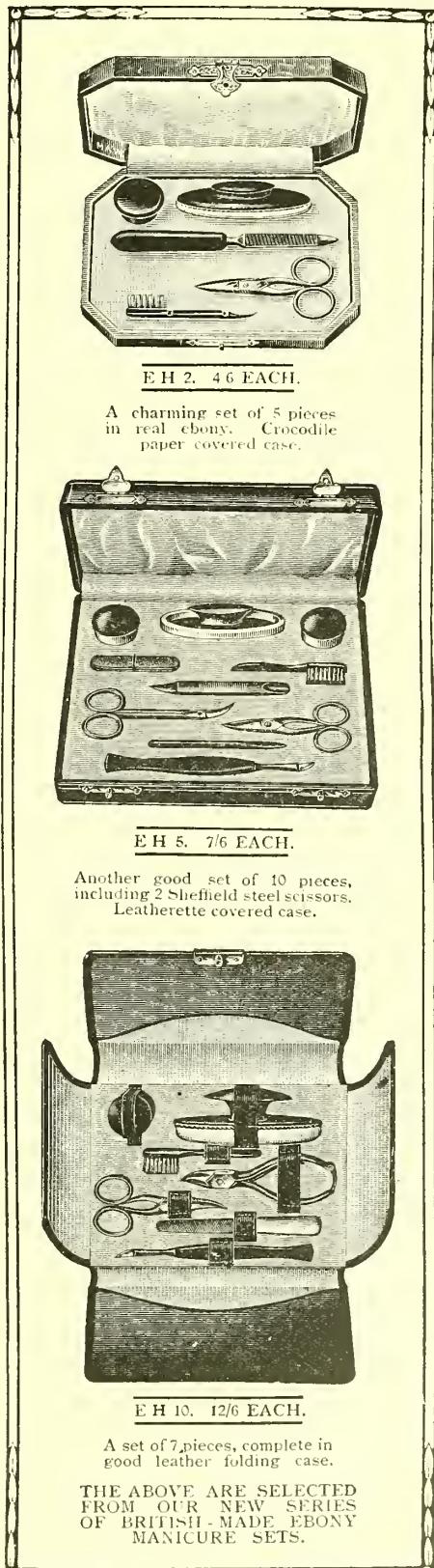
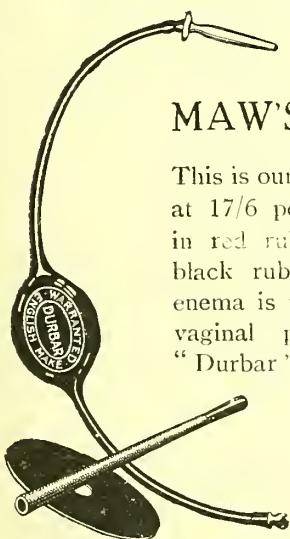
"Unprecedented Enema Value" aptly describes the merits of

## MAW'S "DURBAR" ENEMA

This is our famous British-made line, priced at 17/6 per dozen. "Durbars" are made in red rubber with velvet finish, and in black rubber with enamel finish. Each enema is put up complete with elastic gum vaginal pipe and leather shield. The "Durbar" box is an attractive production.

Our price makes it an attractive proposition.

EACH IN BOX,  
PER 17/6 DOZ.  
USUAL DISCOUNT.



E H 2. 46 EACH.

A charming set of 5 pieces in real ebony. Crocodile paper covered case.

E H 5. 7/6 EACH.

Another good set of 10 pieces, including 2 Sheffield steel scissors. Leatherette covered case.

E H 10. 12/6 EACH.

A set of 7 pieces, complete in good leather folding case.

THE ABOVE ARE SELECTED  
FROM OUR NEW SERIES  
OF BRITISH-MADE EBONY  
MANICURE SETS.

*We are in a position to supply*

# TOILET



# LANOLINE

Packed in TINS, COLLAPSIBLE TUBES, and in BULK.

1d. tins, X112, 8/- gross. 1d. White Cross, X353, 8/- gross. 2d. White Cross, X353L, 15/- gross. COLLAPSIBLE TUBES, 4 by  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., 2/- dozen; 4 by 1 in., 2/6 dozen; 5 by 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  in., 3/9 dozen.

1d. Collapsible Tubes, 8/- gross; Monster ditto, 9/- gross.

IN BULK, per lb., 1/-; 14 lbs., 11d.; 28 lbs., 10d.; 1 cwt., 9d. per lb.

**GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN 15 % OF ANHYDROUS LANOLINE.**

Ask for sample of our new Registered

## WHITE + CROSS CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

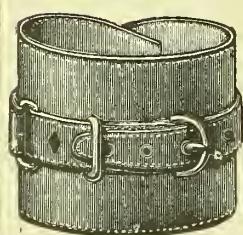
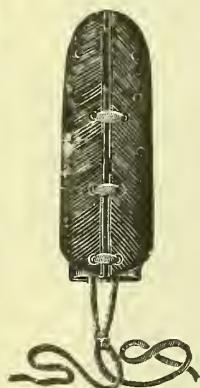
In very smart Tins, printed in two Violets and Gold with a White Cross standing on Red.

Small 21/- per gross, Large 33/- per gross. Special discounts for quantity.

SALE CONFINED TO PHARMACISTS.

**SHIRLEY BROTHERS, LTD.,** Whitecross Works, LONDON, S.E.

## PAROUBEK'S "FOLDO" LACING FINGER STALLS (BLACK OR TAN) 3/9 PER DOZEN.



PAROUBEK'S  
"TRIUMPH"  
WRIST STRAPS  
(Felt lined). 3/9 per doz.

**BOTH THE BEST.**

Of all Wholesale Houses.  
Sole Consignees for Great Britain  
and Colonies:

**SOLPORT BROS.**  
184-190 GOSWELL RD.,  
LONDON, E.C.

**SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES.**



Estd. 1777.

C.B. KENT & SONS LTD.

BEST BRITISH

BRUSHES.

Estd. 1900.

Summer Issue, 1914, pp. 106, 107.

Diary 1914, pp. 120, 121.

**BUY**

**KENT'S**

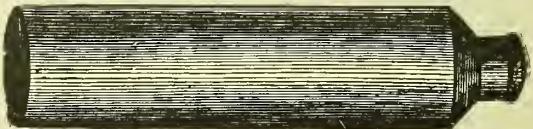
**BRUSHES.**



**BROOKS, PEEL & CO.,**

Makers of Collapsible Tubes and Filling Machines for same. Patentees of  
Sprinkler and other Stoppers for Perfumes, Washes, &c. Screw Caps.

**109 BARTHOLOMEW ROAD, LONDON, N.W.**



# Santonex

Neither a cream, a powder nor a cosmetic, yet it possesses the combined virtues of all these.

It is an entirely new and original Toilet Product, imported direct from Paris. It instantly blends with the natural tints of the complexion and immediately beautifies the skin and makes it exceptionally soft and smooth in appearance. You will receive many inquiries for this novel preparation as a result of the extensive manner in which it is advertised, so if you have no stock at present we advise you to order a supply without delay.



**Retail Price - 3/11**

*Send P.C. for the new TOKALON Price List, and particulars of how you can make 50% profit on all TOKALON Toilet Preparations, as manufactured by TOKALON of Paris.*

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM:  
**TOKALON LIMITED,**  
 212/214 Great Portland Street,  
 LONDON, W.

**GOOD!**  
**IT'S MASON'S**  
 The Drink for the Masses

Millions of glasses used daily  
 by workers all over the Empire

*Please allow us to Sample and Quote—*

**Citrate Magnesia**

**Health Salt**

**Salines**

**Liver Salt**

**Blood Salt**

**Sulph. & Sarsap. Salt**

**Lemonade**

**Crystals, &c.**



**NEWBALL & MASON**  
 NOTTINGHAM

**UNIVERSAL BOTTLE CO.**

25-26 ALDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

**Cheap Bottles.**

	3 & 4	6 & 8	10 & 12	16 & 20 oz.
Per Gross	7/-	8/-	12/-	18/-
<b>POISON, Act. or Blue</b>	3 & 4	6 & 8	10 & 12	16 & 20 oz.
Per Gross	7/6	9/-	14/-	20/-
<b>WHITE PIALS</b>	3	1	1½	2 oz.
Per Gross	4/-	4/3	4/6	5/-
<b>KAY'S COUCH MIXTURE</b>	1½	2½	5 oz.	
Per Gross	5/6	6/6	8/6	

**TERMS:** Cash with order 5% discount; or net 30 days.  
 £3 and upwards carriage paid. Packages free.  
 Goods well packed. No allowance for breakage.

*Near the British Museum.*

**KINGSLEY HOTEL**

HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON.

*Opposite the British Museum.*

**THACKERAY HOTEL**

GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON.

These well-appointed and commodious TEMPERANCE HOTELS have Passenger Lifts, Bath Rooms on every floor, Lounges and spacious Dining, Drawing, Writing, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Perfect Sanitation. Fireproof Floors. Telephones. Night Porters. Bedroom, Attendance, and Table d'Hote Breakfast, single, from 5/6 to 7/6; with Table d'Hote Dinner, from 8/6.

*Full Tariff and Testimonials on application.*

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES { "Kingsley Hotel," "Thackeray Hotel," "Bookerath London," "Thackeray London,"  
 Telephones: Regent 2083, Regent 3041.



### CHRISTMAS CROWDS.

I can send them to you.

This year everyone's sending inexpensive, useful gifts. You keep them : I can sell for you—Cologne, Perfumes, Hot Water Bottles and necessities for Soldiers, and Sailors. Try 3 of my specially prepared ads. for local press. These will pull trade. Write to-day.

F. A. DEGEN, F.I.S.A.C.,  
Chemist and Druggist Ad. Specialist,  
c/o "C. & D." 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

ALL CHEMISTS  
SHOULD STOCK

**ABDINE**

THE GOLD MEDAL FRUIT DRINK.  
Quick Seller, Big Profits. Quarter of a Century's Reputation.  
"ABDINE" is the most popular Health Drink. Superior to all Mineral Waters. Sold in 1d. Packets, and Boxes of 13 Packets at 1/-  
Order through your Wholesale Drug House.  
D. M'CLASHAN, M.P.S., 12 West End Place, EDINBURGH,  
Wholesale Prices on Application.

### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION for PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS

The College of Preceptors holds Preliminary Examinations in March, June, September, and December. All the Examinations are held in London, Aberdeen, Birmingham, Blackburn, Bristol, Cardiff, Dundee, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Nottingham. For the June and December Examinations there are other Centres, including Blackpool, Bournemouth, Carmarthen, Cheltenham, Croydon, Exeter, Margate, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, 'ou head, Southport, Sunderland, Weston-super-Mare, and York. For Regulations apply to the Secretary, College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

## WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Telephone : BRIXTON 1728.

Principals—G. S. V. WILLS, Ph.C., &c.; P. H. WOODNOTH, M.P.S. Apothecaries' Teacher—Miss M. YOUNG.

BENCHES ARE NOW } JANUARY 5 { Students should secure their Benches  
BEING BOOKED FOR } APRIL 6 { as early as possible.

N.B.—As Candidates will be examined in the new B.P. in October 1915, Students should endeavour to qualify either in April or July next.

### WILLS'S UNIVERSAL POSTAL SYSTEM

For the MAJOR, MINOR, PRELIMINARY, APOTHECARIES' HALL, FAIRCHILD, BELL'S SCHOLARSHIP, and all Colonial Examinations.

For Prospectus, Pass List, &c., Call, Write or 'Phone to the Secretary, 402 Clapham Road, S.W.

## LONDON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

With which is incorporated the South London School of Pharmacy  
(founded by Dr. Muter in 1869).

Principal—HENRY WOOTTON, B.Sc. (Lond.)

MINOR—JAN. 6 to the April Examination, £9 19s. 6d.

MAJOR—JAN. 6 to the April Examination, £3 Guineas.

EVERY CLASSES (MINOR and MAJOR).

Fee from 1 Guinea per term.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. Fee £3 Guineas per term.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the last Session 95 London College Students have been successful—**MAJORS 8, MINORS 87.**

These numbers refer to Pharmaceutical passes only, Students passing the Preliminary, Apothecaries' Hall and other Examinations are not included.

The number of Students who have passed the Pharmaceutical Examinations from the London College, since its establishment, exceeds that from any other school.

For Prospectus, &c., apply to The Secretary, LONDON COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY, 361 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

## THE LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

(Recommended by the Liverpool Chemists' Association.)

Principal—H. HUMPHREY JONES, Ph.C., F.C.S.

Tuition is Thorough, Up to Date & Personal, hence the Excellent Results.

Next Full-time Class for April and July Exams., Jan. 5.

Part-time Classes commence on Jan. 5 and 6.

Students desirous of joining should secure benches at once.

October Successes—Messrs. Harriman, Heath, Morgan, Newton, Richards (London), Stazicker (Edinburgh) and Robertson (British Columbia).

Full particulars may be obtained from the Principal, 18 Colquitt Street, Liverpool.

## BATH & WEST OF ENGLAND

### College of Chemistry & Pharmacy.

Principal : DAVID J. WILLIAMS, Ph.C., F.C.S., (Silver Medallist)

#### DAY CLASSES.

MINOR, MAJOR, and APOTH. HALL.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL SUCCESSES.

AVERAGE 80%  
for 8 years.

MINOR 100%—April 1911 & January 1914.

MAJOR 100%—April & June 1913 & April 1914.

#### CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

—Minor, Major, Prelim., Apothecaries' Hall and Scholarships.

RECENT RESULTS { Fairchild Schol., 1914, £50—Mr. F. JOTCHA  
Fairchild Prize, 1914, £5—Mr. H. I. JENKINS

The Secretary, BATH COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,

6 Cleveland Place East, BATH.

## NORTH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

55 Northumberland St., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Principal : J. STABLEFORD HILL, Ph.C.

Thorough Preparation for MINOR, MAJOR, and APOTHECARIES' HALL EXAMINATIONS.

FEES MODERATE & INCLUSIVE.

Application for Terms should be made to the  
PRINCIPAL.

## FOR THE BENEFIT OF EVERY CHEMIST

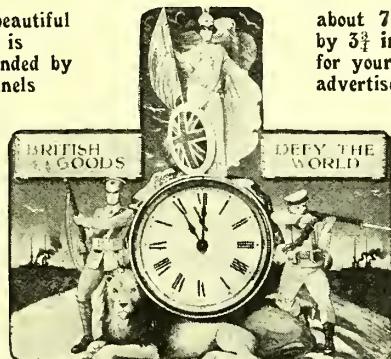
who did not read the notice in the "C. & D." last week we reproduce it here together with a picture of this unique window attraction.

A PATRIOTIC ADVERTISING CLOCK.—Regal Service, 229 West Green Road, London, N., have materialised a novel idea for the display of goods in shops. As working models are not readily obtainable at present, Regal Service have had a clock placed in the centre of a patriotic design. The clock rests on a lion, on the top of which stands Britannia, and at either side are a marine and a soldier, with Dreadnoughts in the background. "British Goods Defy the World" is the legend upon the design, and eight spaces in the margin are for trade advertisements. The whole is placed in a suitable frame, and is certainly an attractive and striking object. In London this patriotic advertising clock is being lent free to chemists and others who agree to place it in a prominent position in their windows for a period of thirteen weeks. It has not been possible to make the same arrangement for the Provinces, therefore Regal Service are supplying the patriotic clocks to provincial chemists at 10s. 6d. each, the advertising spaces being left blank so that each chemist may use what advertising material he chooses in the spaces. The profits obtained from the advertisements of popular lines like Bovril, Glaxo, &c., which appear on the clocks which are being distributed to chemists in the London area, are to go to the Prince of Wales' Relief Fund, and half of the profits obtained from the provincial service will also go to the Fund.

## The Greatest Window Attraction of modern times, as supplied to His Majesty's London Recruiting Depots.

This beautiful  
design is  
surrounded by  
six panels

A real Clock,  
wound up from behind.



Size 23 inches wide, 18 inches high.

A live window attraction that will draw the public to your window and **sell your goods**. Will do more to help your business than anything you have ever used. We will supply provincial Chemists at the low price of 10s. 6d. carriage paid and give **half the profits** on these sales to

### The Prince of Wales' Fund.

The supply is limited. If you want one send  
**now**, before it is too late.

Cross P.O.'s and Cheques "London & Provincial Bank."

### Special to London Chemists.

London Chemists who will show one of these handsome clocks for 13 weeks with advertisements on relating to the goods of well-known advertisers—goods which every chemist sells—will be lent one FREE if the application is made at once.

*Sole Proprietors:*

Regal Service, 229 West Green Rd., London, N.

For  
**FOUNTAIN  
PENS**  
and all Pens  
the Best.

## Dichroic Ink

Makes  
Writing  
Easy

Proprietors:

*Bewley & Draper, Ltd., Dublin.*

*It will PAY YOU to keep  
our NAME before you.*

*Don't make any mistake—*

We Specialise in

**Chemists'**

**Printing** of every  
description

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Full Set of Samples to Colonies 10/6,  
which amount we credit for order of  
£5 and upwards.

**THOMAS WAIDE & SONS,**  
CHEMISTS' PRINTERS,  
KIRKSTALL ROAD, LEEDS.

# There are Perfumes and Perfumes

*but nothing to surpass the famous*



No. 500. ... 2/9 size.  
EAU de LUBIN.

# Eau de Lubin

(THE QUEEN OF TOILET WATERS).

We also stock in London:

**MYRTIDA, MUGUALEA,  
GERAROSE, VIOCALBA,  
OEILLET-SOLEIL,  
KIGRIZ, SOLA-MIA,  
ENIGMA.**

All the above are on the P.A.T.A. Show Good Profits.  
Elegantly put up. Sell themselves if displayed.

**PARFUMERIE LUBIN of PARIS.**

WE INVITE YOU TO WRITE TO OUR  
REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON—  
Tel. No. 1 Richard Pazery, Camomile St. Chambers, London, E.C.

6d.



Make your old  
Hat a new one.

In bottles, 6d. each, in  
separate neat cartons,  
with suitable br.sh.

These Dyes are a distinct  
invention, dyeing the straw  
without an objectionable  
varnished appearance,  
and producing the effect  
of new goods.

—  
NO GLOSS.  
—

NO POLISH.  
—

On the  
P.A.T.A.

Write for terms,  
patterns, also leaf-  
let of testimonials.

**"Cuton" HAT  
DYE**

WHITAKER & CO., COLOUR WORKS,  
London Depot: 60-62 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

"Glossy" Series supplied if desired.  
Special Non-Inflammable Series for Export. Est. 1878.  
Telegraphic Address: "Dullette Kendal." Telephone: No. 214.

**BEETHAM'S  
"LAROLA"**  
(Registered)

**Is the Skin Tonic for 1914.**

***It is effective.***  
***It is attractive.***  
***It is price-protected.***  
***It is well-advertised.***  
***It sells readily.***  
***It bears a good profit.***

**HAVE YOU OUR SHOWCARD?**

THIS IS WHAT THE "C. & D." SAYS OF IT:

BEETHAM'S NEW SHOWCARD.—One of the prettiest lithographic productions which have come to us lately is the Larola beauty here depicted. The card measures 24 in. by 18 in., and is all roses, even the word "Larola" being formed from prickly rose-stems. The fair rose-gatherer has rosy cheeks, and she and the setting make so bright a picture that no pharmacy will be complete without it. Copies can be obtained from Messrs. M. Beetham & Son, Cheltenham, the originators of Glycerine-and-Cucumber and Larola.

This handsome Showcard, in 14 colours (size 24 by 17)  
can be had by any chemist who will give it a good  
place in his pharmacy.

**M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.**

# THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1914.

## TO ADVERTISERS IN THIS SUPPLEMENT.

The Publisher desires to make it clear that advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Wanted, Exchange Column, &c., MUST BE PREPAID (except in the case of serial advertisers), and to ensure prompt insertion REMITTANCES MUST ACCOMPANY INSTRUCTIONS.

Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week. If it is necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done.

### PROVIDED the MONEY is TELEGRAPHED

at the same time and the fact made clear that the money order is to be delivered at 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advertisers will assist greatly in the preparation and quick despatch of the Supplement by making careful note of these rules. Telephone: No. 3517 Central (3 lines). Telegraphic Address: "Chemicus Cannon London." (Three words counted as two.)

## BEST RESULTS EVERY WEEK!

THE PUBLICITY IT PAYS TO PAY FOR.



That is what advertisers in The Chemist and Druggist Supplement secure. Not indefinite returns from spasmodic and inflated circulation, but regular, steady success—the best possible in the Drug Trade. It gives

## CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone Number: City 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

1.—LONDON, S.W.—An old-established Business, good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns show a steady increase, present rate about £1,500; good opportunity for a pushing man; price about £1,000.

2.—LONDON, N.W.—Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in a busy market thoroughfare; owing to ill-health the business has been much neglected; returns £700, at good prices; very good house; price £500.

3.—LONDON, S.E. (Good-class Locality).—Retail and Dispensing Business, established many years; returns about £625; hand-somely fitted shop; good-sized house; price £480, less than the value of stock and fixtures.

4.—LONDON, S.W. (Residential Locality).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in busy main thoroughfare; returns £1,420, at good prices; to effect a speedy transfer the sum of £800 will be accepted.

5.—LONDON (Central Situation, near Holborn).—Lock-up shop; returns £854; easily extended; net profit £246, proof given; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures, between £300 and £400.

6.—SYDENHAM.—Well-established Business, situate in a pleasant locality; returns £950 (about); net profit £276; comfortable residence; held on lease; offer wanted.

7.—LONDON (Northern Suburb).—Middle-class Business, Retail and Dispensing; main thoroughfare; returns £900; large, double-fronted shop; price £250; part payment entertained.

8.—BRISTOL CHANNEL (Seaport).—Thoroughly sound Retail and Dispensing Business, in busy main thoroughfare; returns £1,500 yearly; capital premises; to effect a speedy sale vendor will accept valuation of stock and fixtures.

9.—HOME COUNTY.—Modern Pharmacy, situate in pleasant district; well-appointed shop and ample stock; returns, present rate, £1,600; the business admits of extension; full investigation invited; terms, goodwill £100 and valuation of stock and fixtures.

10.—EAST COAST (Health Resort).—Family Retail and Dispensing Business; no near opposition; steadily increasing; returns about £1,000, at fair prices; rent £50 on lease; good house; with private entrance; price £600.

11.—VILLAGE BUSINESS, SUFFOLK (Unopposed).—Terms, valuation of stock and fixtures; part payment considered; Country Retail, with Gilbey's Agency; returns average about £900; double-fronted shop, situate in market place; good house, with out-buildings.

12.—WESTERN COUNTY (Country Town).—Light Retail and Dispensing Business, well situate in one of the principal streets; returns £500, at good profits; full investigation permitted; commodious residence; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures, or lump sum of £525.

13.—SCOTLAND.—Retail and Dispensing, much let down, and for sale owing to ill-health and old age; returns £500, formerly £1,000; a young man with energy would soon materially increase the business; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures, less 10 per cent. discount.

14.—SURREY.—Will accept valuation of stock and fixtures only; returns £400; net profit £160; rent £35, of which £20 is sublet; nine-roomed house, with out-buildings and large garden; excellent opening for small capitalist.

## VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone **Profit, the value of Business, &c.**, can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of **confusion and loss**.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties, and will make **Special Terms** for such services.

**ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.**

# BRETT & CO.

Licensed Valuers,

73 LAUREL ROAD, LEICESTER.

Telegrams, "Brett Leicester."

Telephone 1934.

F. J. BRETT, M.P.S.,

GIVES PERSONAL ATTENTION TO ALL VALUATIONS.  
NO CHARGE TO BUYERS.

AGENCY.—We have always a large number of *Buyers* on our books, and we can frequently find a purchaser at once. We also have a *Private Register* for vendors who are in no hurry to sell, and who do not wish their businesses to be advertised.

## STOCKTAKING SPECIALISTS to the Entire DRUG TRADE.

£500 returns.—KENT.—Very profitable Light Retail; unlimited scope; payment by instalments could be arranged; price £250.

£700 returns.—SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—Very profitable Country Business; very few Patents; convenient house; rent £28; price, valuation, about £400.

£1,300 returns.—YORKSHIRE.—High-class Retail and Dispensing in suburb of large town; valuation about £900.

£820 returns.—SUSSEX.—High-class Retail in small town; net profit certified by accountant £380; £1,000 can easily be done by more energetic man; exceptional reason for sale; price £650.

£1,000 returns.—YORKSHIRE.—Light middle-class Retail, with Wine Licence; qualified man would find excellent scope for N.H.I.; 2,000 patients pass the door.

£550 returns.—LONDON, W.—Fine double-fronted shop, in good position; Light Retail; excellent scope for Photo; price £350; family reasons for sale.

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11.—LANCS.—Cash Retail, Prescribing, with N.H.I.; returns over £900; net profit over £300; good main road position; low rent; convenient house; stock and fixtures worth £475; price only £350.

12.—DEVON COAST.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, increasing; returns nearly £800; good profits; large shop, modern fittings and good stock; price £550, little more than valuation.

13.—LONDON, N.W.—Sound middle-class Cash Retail Business; in good position; returns over £1,500; net profit nearly £500; books open to fullest investigation; own property; low rent; price £800.

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**L**ONDON, S.W.—Genuine progressive little Business; established nearly a year; averaging £9 weekly under unqualified management; could be greatly increased by capable man; good working-class shopping thoroughfare; no near opposition; opening for cheap Prescribing, Extractions, Optical, and Photographic business; trial allowed; stock and fixtures worth price asked, £150. Apply, personally if possible, 153 Eardley Road, Streatham, S.W.

**NEAR** Manchester.—Well-stocked Business in working-class neighbourhood for Sale for £150; turnover about £400; net profit £130; capable of very considerable increase; anyone with knowledge of Dentistry could do well in same. Apply, 96/26, Office of this Paper.

**NEAR** Manchester.—Old-established Light Retail Business in thickly populated district; Wine Licence attached, showing net profit of £200; could be increased; price £250 cash. Apply, 100/39, Office of this Paper.

**NORTH-EAST COAST** (Fashionable Resort).—First-class Retail and Dispensing, splendidly fitted, for valuation of stock and fixtures; principals only treated with. Apply in first instance, 100/9, Office of this Paper.

**SOUTH WALES.**—Mixed Business for Sale in Colliery district; takings over £1,400 per annum, including N.H.I. £300; profits excellent; every investigation courted; price £600, part of which could remain; the business occupies a good position in a rapidly developing neighbourhood, and is a real bargain. 54/24, Office of this Paper.

**S**USSEX Country Town.—Business for Sale; 20 miles from coast, good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; returns £820, increasing; net profit 47 per cent.; full prices obtained; no cutting; ample scope for further development; lock-up shop; very low rent; no opposition; price £650, or near offer. 62/13, Office of this Paper.

**B**USY Manufacturing Town in Yorkshire.—Old-established Business in centre of town, with good Proprietary; incoming moderate; good scope for modern business methods. "Cauthar" (101/18), Office of this Paper.

**E**STABLISHED Business, within easy distance of town; capable of further extension; cash Retail, together with N.H.I. Dispensing; returns over £10 a week; best position in the town; grand opportunity for a beginner or man with small capital; very convenient shop and good house. "Ashton" (100/2), Office of this Paper.

**F**OR Sale as a going concern, well-established Business of Chemist and Druggist in Bury; benefit of 54 years of lease; rent £50; takings have been £17 weekly. For further particulars apply, Parkin S. Booth, Accountant to the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool, and 32 Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

**O**WING to a Death.—For Sale, either in two sections or as a whole, the extensive Wholesale and Retail Business known as Messrs. Wilson & Kitchin, Whitehaven; established 1835 to 1914; at present conducted by Mr. Joseph Sanley; Mr. Sanley will be glad to treat with genuine prospective purchasers, and to receive tenders for the Business or Businesses as stated above.

**£175.**—Surrey, small country town, pretty locality; good-class Light Retail; returns over £400; net profit £160 after paying expenses; scope for doing nearly double; low rent; good house and garden; owner must sell, therefore offers it a great bargain at £175, or valuation, or offer. Apply, "Bargain" (103/29), Office of this Paper.

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**R**USSIA.—Advertiser desires to Represent British firms making or dealing in Chemical and Pharmaceutical products; good connection with large buyers; highest references. R. Crottet, P.O. Box 277, Petrograd.

**A**GENCY required by gentleman residing in Paris for English Chemical Manufacturers. Apply, in first instance, to "E. J. E." Pall Mall Safe Deposit, London, S.W.

## TO LET.

**C**HEMIST, Shop suitable for, in main street, London, S.E.; no Chemist in same street; to be Let on lease at £35 per annum. Address, W. Lefevre, "The Hollies," Southwood Road, New Eltham, S.E.

**C**HEMISTS and Druggists Desirous of Opening Shops in South London.—Advertiser has three handsome Shops to Let, out of fifteen recently erected; three months' free rent to responsible tenant to allow for war. Apply, "Owner," 157 Gicat Portland Street.

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**O**LD-ESTABLISHED Wholesale and Retail Chemist, Druggist, and Drysalter's business, Midland town, desires gentleman with £400 to £500, either sleeping or active Partner, with the object of forming same into a Limited Company; one-third share. Apply, Midland Conversion Co., Ltd., Financiers and Partnership Agents, County Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

**U**NUSUAL opportunity occurs for a Partnership in profitable old-established Business in market town, near South Coast; value of business about £1,500; an energetic qualified man with good references only entertained; an early acquisition could be arranged; month's trial before partnership. "Iridin" (102/14), Office of this Paper.

## BUSINESSES WANTED.

**P**HARMACIST wishes to buy a good-class Dispensing and Retail Business for cash, returning £1,000 to £1,500, with net profit of not less than £300; Midlands or near preferred. Full particulars of business and house accommodation in first instance, in strict confidence, "F. S. M. C." (101/1), Office of this Paper.

**R**EQUIRED, smart up-to-date Shop that can be worked by unqualified; Light Retail, Photographic, etc.; preferably S.W. London, or South of England not objected to; cash ready. Particulars, in confidence, to Jaborandi, 13 Crescent Road, Merton.

**U**NOPPOSED Village Business wanted, within easy distance of the Coast; South preferred; neglected business not objected to if capable of increase. Macdonald, 224 Hylton Road, Worcester.

## FOR SALE.

**L**ONDON, W.C.—Complete Fittings of modern Pharmacy; part or whole at a low figure. Apply, A. D. S. Co., 6 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

**C**ASH Register for Sale, best make; prints ticket and adds total; in splendid condition. Write, "W. A." 89 Stewart Road, E.

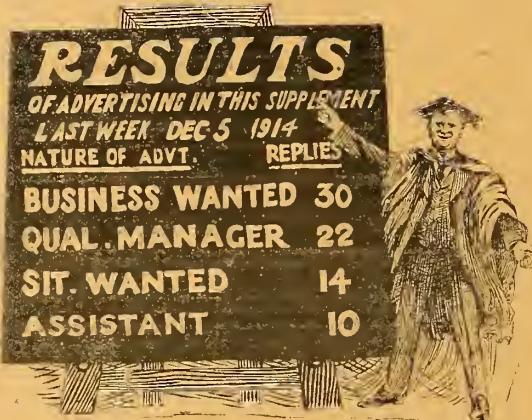
**C**OMPLETE modern Chemist's Mahogany Fittings for shop: 18 ft by 15 ft. Counters, Dispensing Screen, Counter and Wall Cases, Mirrors, and Window Casings. Apply, "A. Q." c/o John Thompson, Ltd., 58 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

**D**ISPENSING Screen, Fixtures, and other Chemists' Utensils to be Sold by Auction on 18th inst. Send for catalogue. Fred Barlow, M.P.S., Balsall Heath, Birmingham.

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### RETAIL.

**A**BERDEEN.—Junior Assistant required. State age, height when disengaged, salary required, give full particulars of experience, also reference, Hunter, Chemist, 111 Union Street.

**B**IRMINGHAM.—Manager, fully qualified, to open new business; state age, if married, wages, references. Apply, 96/5, Office of this Paper.

**B**IRMINGHAM.—Capable Assistant wanted in January for brisk Retail; smart Salesman and Window-dresser essential; knowledge of Photography an advantage; good salary to man with ability. Full particulars, experience, references, and photo to Lloyd, 323 Coventry Road, Birmingham.

**B**IRMINGHAM.—Wanted, Junior; outdoors; one well up in practical Photography preferred. Apply, stating usual particulars and salary required, to 99/22, Office of this Paper.

**B**IRMINGHAM.—Junior or Improver wanted, with Counter experience. Apply, by letter, 100/13, Office of this Paper.

**B**IRMINGHAM.—Assistant; unqualified; experienced; gentlemanly; good Salesman and Dispenser; one accustomed to good-class trade. Apply, giving full particulars of age, height, experience, salary required (outdoors), and if convenient enclose photo, to Manager, Hedges (Chemists), Ltd., Dale End, Birmingham.

**B**OURNEMOUTH.—Junior Assistant required in a high-class modern Pharmacy; outdoors; four Assistants kept. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, to J. K. Matterson, The Arcade, Bournemouth.

**B**RIGHAM.—An Assistant with Dispensing experience, age about 24, required in high-class business; no N.H.I. dispensing; comfortable home. Apply, with particulars, to W. H. Gibson, 122 King's Road, Brighton.

**B**RIGHAM.—Required, gentlemanly Junior (about 21) for modern Cash Retail business; good Counterman and Window-dresser. State age, experience, references, and salary required (outdoors), to F. W. Burgess, Chemist, 138 Preston Drove, Brighton.

**G**RAVESEND.—Wanted, after Christmas, an unqualified Assistant (outdoors) for Family and Dispensing business; some N.H.I. work; no Sunday duty. Apply, giving usual particulars, salary required, and if possible enclose photograph, Edward Millhouse, 26 New Road.

**H**ARWICH.—Junior or Improver, used to Dispensing and Photographic work, wanted at once (Senior kept). Particulars as to age, experience, salary (in- or out-doors), and latest references, enclosing photo if convenient, to Bevan, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Harwich, Essex.

### STOCKPORT INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

#### PRESCRIPTION CHECKING.

**C**OMPETENT Assistant required to check Chemists' accounts in every detail and prepare analysis and reports; must be experienced Dispenser and quick and accurate at figures; salary £2 per week. Applications, stating age, experience, present occupation, and giving two references, to be received by the undersigned not later than Wednesday, the 16th instant, and endorsed "Prescription Checking."

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**L**ONDON.—Young qualified Assistant required for a high-class business in the City; comfortable permanency to a steady and reliable man. State age, experience, and salary required, 192/480, Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON.—Qualified Manager for a progressive Cash business having good N.H.I. connection; commission on the profits not afraid of work. 192/048, Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON (Central).—Outdoors; Junior Assistant; must have Dispensing experience; preference to one with at least a school knowledge of French; good opportunity of learning Continental Pharmacy. Write, with full particulars of experience, etc., to Frizell & Co., 1 Cranbourn Street, W.C.

**L**ONDON, E.—Junior wanted at once; must be good Dispenser. Full particulars, including salary required, in first letter, or personal application, Rose, 320 Roman Road, Bow.

**L**ONDON, N.E.—Young unqualified Assistant wanted January 4 for Light Retail business with some N.H.I. Dispensing; outdoors; near City; permanency; hours—four days 8.30 to 9.30 with three hours off for meals; Wednesdays 8.30 to 1.30; Thursdays 10.30 to 10; alternate Sundays 6 to 10. Give full particulars, with salary required, to "Ph.C." (103/31), Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON, N.W.—Wanted, January 1, a competent Assistant for good-class Retail and Dispensing. Usual particulars and salary required, 100/30, Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON, S.W.—Wanted, by January 4, unqualified Assistant (outdoors) for Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, with references, stating salary required, to F. R. Barlow, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 224 Coldharbour Lane, S.W.

**L**ONDON, S.W.—Qualified Assistant (indoors) to commence at once; also qualified Junior for January 1 (indoors), to replace recruits. Apply personally, or enclose photograph, to Tupton & Son, 1 Colchurton Terrace, Earl's Court, S.W.

**L**ONDON, W.—Assistant, with Dispensing experience, in good-class business, January 3 next. All particulars to Harding, The Avenue, West Ealing.

**M**INEHEAD.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant with knowledge of Dispensing. Culverwell & Hawkins.

**N**EAR London.—Junior, unqualified, required for high-class business; opportunity for capable young man gaining excellent experience; outdoors; permanency. State age and salary required, 48/192, Office of this Paper.

**N**EAR Manchester.—Qualified Assistant, with Optical experience, required, also qualified Manager for branch. Full particulars and salary required for permanency to "Jacobus" (102/5), Office of this Paper.

**S**TAFFORD.—Competent unqualified Assistant wanted, with good knowledge of Dispensing (outdoors). Apply, with full particulars, to J. & H. A. Averill, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Stafford.

**T**UNBRIDGE WELLS.—Reliable unqualified Assistant wanted in good-class Pharmacy; indoors or outdoors as preferred; also Improver, a Junior under 19. Apply, with full particulars and photo, to A. E. Hobbs, 33 Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells.

**W**EST OF ENGLAND.—Required, a Dispenser; Minor qualification; salary to commence 45s. per week; hours of work approximately 9.30-1.30 and Saturdays 1.30; no Sunday duty; outdoors; age about 25. Write, giving particulars of experience, etc., 1076, Sell's Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

**A**FTER Christmas.—Assistant required for light Retail and Dispensing business, with good knowledge of Photography and ability to dress windows; please state age, height, salary required (outdoors), photo if possible. Apply, with references, to G. R. Dawson, 42 High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

**A**SSISTANT, unqualified (outdoors), for high-class Family and Dispensing business; hours 8 to 8, no Sunday duty. Please give full particulars, age, height, experience, salary, and enclose photograph, if possible, to W. H. Pearson, The Rexall Pharmacy, Corn Market, Oxford.

**A**SSISTANT wanted for light Retail; short hours, no Wednesday or Sunday duty. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, with full details of previous experience, to Clifton & Heath, The Rexall Pharmacy, 34 Corn Market, Derby.

**A**SSISTANT wanted for good class Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, with full particulars, to Gregory & Wrenn, Chemists, Taunton.

**A** SSISTANT (unqualified) to manage small Drug Store; young man not intending to qualify but desiring permanency preferred; also Studying Assistant to commence duties at 1 p.m. on five days per week; it is essential that salary, when disengaged, and other particulars be given in first letter. Belsher, Chemist, Bloxwich.

**A** SSISTANT wanted (outdoors); Counterman and Dispenser; no Sunday duty. Apply, with full particulars, stating salary required, to A. J. Wing, Pharmacist, 69 Powis Street, Woolwich, S.E.

**A** SSISTANT, Junior preferred (preference to one able to start at once), for good-class Light Retail and Dispensing business. Full particulars, references, and state salary required (indoors or out), H. G. Reid, Petersfield, Hants.

**A** SSISTANT, unqualified, about 24 (or older not objected to), for three or four months, principally for Counter; good salary. Full particulars and photo, Lester & Williamson, Chemists, 428 Foleshill Road, Coventry.

**A** SSISTANT wanted, with energy and ability; must be over recruitable age; permanency and good salary. Apply, Messrs. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Chemists, Portsmouth.

**A** T Once.—Assistant, accustomed to brisk Counter work, Dispensing; good Stockkeeper, etc. State age, height, salary (outdoors), references, Harrison & Son, Salisbury.

**B**RANCH Manager, qualified, for a Lancashire town; must have a good knowledge of Sight-testing, with Optical qualification preferred. Apply, with usual particulars, to Waller & Riley, Ltd., Chemists and Opticians, Bolton.

**E**ARLY in January.—Assistant in good-class Dispensing and Retail; single; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars of age, height, experience, references, salary required, to W. A. Bell, The Strand, Southsea.

**E**LDERLY qualified Chemist required, mainly for N.H.I. Dispensing; comfortable and permanent berth. State age, salary required, 192/48, Office of this Paper.

**F**OR January 1, 1915.—A qualified Assistant (outdoors), about 24; accustomed to good-class trade; must be a neat and accurate Dispenser. Apply, giving usual particulars, and enclosing photo if convenient, to J. Bletsöe, Chemist, Richmond, Surrey.

**J**ANUARY 4.—Wanted at once, an Assistant, outdoors, for all-round General work; one desiring a permanency and not afraid of work; must have good references. Send photo and full particulars to Broad, Chemist, Gloucester.

**J**UNIOR Assistant (outdoors) required for high-class Dispensing and Retail Pharmacy, aged about 23; unqualified. Address, stating full particulars as to age, height, references, and salary, and enclosing photo (to be returned), to T. & W. Woodruff, Chemists, Cheadle, Cheshire.

**J**UNIOR Assistant wanted for Midlands; state age, experience, salary required (outdoors), and when disengaged. "Midlands," c/o Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Southwark Street, S.E.

**J**UNIOR Assistant (outdoors); N.H.I. Dispensing, Photographic. State full particulars, Sayers, Pharmacist, 81 High Street, Peckham.

**J**UNIOR Assistant required immediately; Counter and N.H.I. Dispensing; or smart Lady Assistant would suit. 43 Norland Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

**J**UNIOR or Improver (outdoors) for good-class business. Please state age, references, salary, etc., with photo, to J. Newcome, Chemist, Grantham.

**J**UNIOR Assistant (outdoors) for good-class Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, with full particulars, and enclose photo, to J. Hooper, M.P.S., The Widmore Pharmacy, Bromley.

**J**UNIOR Assistant (outdoors), age about 22, wanted early in January; easy hours; must be able to Dispense well. Send full particulars, with reference, and state salary required to F. Strawson, 12 Rose Hill, Dorking.

**L**ADY (immediately) Registered Chemist required; easy berth; very light (nothing menial) household duties, little looking, occasional Dispensing, no Counter work; own furniture not objected to, but not essential. Address, "Consideration" (96/07), Office of this Paper.

**M**ANAGER wanted in old-established business with splendid proprietaries; view partnership; must be industrious, ambitious, qualified; scope for large business (Wholesale and Retail); half share, £375; right applicant with £200 can complete balance by weekly deductions from salary. Address, "Enterprise" (96/7), Office of this Paper.

**M**ANAGER for Oil and Colour Stores; knowledge of Paint-mixing; personal interview. Hickman & Metcalf, Newbury.

**M**ANAGER required, qualified, to live on premises, in London suburban business. Apply, stating full particulars and enclosing photograph, to 104/14, Office of this Paper.

**O**UTDOORS.—Assistant wanted for quick Counter trade. State age, experience, and salary required, giving references, Woodward, Chemist, Harwich.

**Q**UALIFIED, middle-aged Assistant for Relief Work; duties light; good home. 89/36, Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED Assistant, accustomed to good-class Light Retail and Dispensing business. Please state age, height, experience, and salary required to Preble & Bone, Chislehurst.

**Q**UALIFIED Senior Assistant required early in January for Dispensing business (outdoors); West-End experience preferred. Apply, with full particulars, to J. H. Bishop, The Broadway Pharmacy, Tunbridge Wells.

**Q**UALIFIED Assistant wanted; a temporary one entertained; outdoors, and no Sunday duty. Please state salary (outdoors), when at liberty, together with the usual particulars, to Mr. E. G. Carrington, Chemist, Bakewell.

**Q**UALIFIED Assistant wanted soon after Christmas; to sleep indoors; capable Salesman and Dispenser. Call or send full particulars to R. S. Starkie, 126 Strand, W.C.

**R**EQUIRED immediately, Chemist with the Minor qualifications; accustomed to Bookkeeping. Apply, Stores Manager, British Red Cross Society, 83 Pall Mall, S.W.

**S**MART Junior Assistant wanted for high-class Pharmacy; unqualified; must be good Counterman and Stockkeeper. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, and enclose photo, Ralph Cuthbert, Ltd., Chemists, Huddersfield.

**U**NQUALIFIED Junior required (indoors) for light Retail and Dispensing business; time allowed for study. Apply to S. W. Dawson, 56 Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.

**U**NQUALIFIED Assistant wanted at once; must be a good Dispenser and Stockkeeper; outdoors. Particulars of experience, salary required, and photo to Mr. Reid, 2 Queen Street, Exeter.

**U**NQUALIFIED Assistant immediately in Mixed Country Retail, with part Wholesale; steady, honest man, with satisfactory references and part knowledge of Travelling preferred; short hours. State wages and references to "Chemist," 13 Queen Street, Ulverston.

**U**NQUALIFIED Assistant, with good Dispensing experience, required at once. Apply, Mr. Longstaff, John Barnes & Co., Ltd., 191-217 Finchley Road, N.W.

**W**ANTED, a smart Junior, Apply, with usual particulars, D. Thomas, 128A Penarth Road, Cardiff.

**W**ANTED (January 7-15), smart, tall, unqualified Assistant with good Counter and Dispensing experience; knowledge of Optics desirable. Full particulars, with photo and last two references, to Edwards, 192 Cowbridge Road, Cardiff.

**W**ANTED, first week in January, an unqualified Assistant, with good knowledge of Dispensing (outdoors). Apply, Walter E. Plant, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 28 High Street, Doncaster.

**W**ANTED, immediately after Christmas, an Assistant, unqualified (outdoors), for Dispensing and Counter, with some experience of N.H.I.; Senior and three Apprentices kept; hours 9 till 9, half-day holiday, no Sunday duty. Reply, with salary required and references, to Flanders, Chemist, Mill Road, Cambridge.

**W**ANTED, immediately, unqualified Assistant for light Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic business; easy hours, no evening or Sunday duty. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, height, experience, salary required, with references, and, if possible, photo, to P. R. Hill, Ph.C., 90 High Street, Gorleston.

**W**ANTED, qualified Assistant; must be capable of taking entire charge; easy hours. State salary required and give references, Roberts, Chemist, Abergavenny.

**W**ANTED, a Junior Assistant in a good-class business; short hours, with time for study if desired. Downing, Chemist, Launceston, Cornwall.

**W**ANTED, after Christmas, Junior for good-class Retail and Dispensing business (indoors), some Photography. Apply, stating age, references, experience, and salary required, enclosing photo if possible, to B. Salter & Son, Chemists, Shrewsbury.

**W**ANTED, after Christmas, a good Junior Assistant for Light Retail and Dispensing; time for study if desired; in- or out-doors. State age, salary required, etc., Simpson, Pharmacist, 22 Woolwich Common, S.E.

**W**ANTED, Expert to check, scrutinise, and report on Insurance Prescriptions. Particulars on application to Clerk, Halifax Insurance Committee.

**Y**OUNG Junior wanted; outdoors. State salary required and usual particulars, W. Roberts, Chemist, 75 Brook Street, Chester.

## WHOLESALE.

**L**ONDON, S.W.—Required, a young man, with knowledge of Druggists' Sundries and Patent Medicines; age about 25. Write, giving full particulars and experience, to 1,077 Self's Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.

**A**DVERTISER wishes to get into communication with Representatives calling upon Chemists, desirous of taking up an extra commission; a sample may be easily carried in the pocket; retails at 1s., cost to retailers 7s. per doz.; commission 15 per cent. 99/6, Office of this Paper.

**A**NALYST.—Young Assistant wanted; one who has had experience in Laboratory of Public Analyst or Wholesale Druggist preferred; please state salary required and full particulars of experience, etc., in first letter; also an Article Pupil; moderate premium. R. A. Cripps, F.I.C., Hove.

**C**OUNTER hand wanted, with experience of either Wets or Drys. Apply, stating full particulars of experience, wages expected, and age, to 104/011, Office of this Paper.

**D**RUG Trade.—Dry Floor Counter Hands wanted. State experience and salary required to "W. M. C.," c/o Burgoynes, Burbidges & Co., East Ham, E.

**E**XPERIENCED Window-dresser (man or woman) required for London; must be able to give whole time. Reply, stating experience, wages required, etc., to "Wholesale" (188/24), Office of this Paper.

**I**NVOICE Clerk (experienced) wanted by old-established Wholesale Druggists, South London. Write, experience, age, salary required, to 191/63, Office of this Paper.

**I**NVOICE Clerk, with knowledge of Drug trade, required at once. Apply, Head Clerk, British Drug Houses, Graham Street, City Road, N.

**J**UNIOR Clerk, with previous experience in Export Druggists, preferably with knowledge of "Duty Free" work; must be quick writer and calculator; progressive post. Apply, with full particulars and commencing salary required, to 189/31, Office of this Paper.

**L**ABORATORY.—Reliable and experienced hands wanted; used to the Manufacture of Tinctures, etc., and also of B.P. Ointment, Syrups, and Chemical Liquors, etc.; also Lad, about 17, with some experience of Tinctures, etc. Apply, stating age, experience, and wages expected, to 104/11, Office of this Paper.

**R**EQUIRED at once, smart Junior Invoice Clerk, age 18 to 20. Apply, giving full particulars, salary required, to "X. Y. Z." (192/58), Office of this Paper.

**S**MART, well-educated young Pharmacist required by London firm of Manufacturing Chemists as Representative; the position offers good prospects to energetic and capable man. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to "A. M. B." (100/19), Office of this Paper.

**S**TOCKTAKER.—Wanted, end December, man familiar with Drugs, etc., to help take inventory of stock of two shops; about three weeks' employment. Francis Hallam, Ltd., 22 High Street, Burton-on-Trent.

**T**ABLET-MAKER required; must have had experience in all branches of Tablet-making. Full particulars, salary asked, to "Merton" (96/40), Office of this Paper.

**T**RAVELLER calling on Country Chemists, with sound connection, to carry regularly a side-line selling all over the U.K.; good commission. Full particulars in confidence to "Proprietary" (189/75), Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED, Works Manager for an old-established business manufacturing fine Chemicals; applicants should have had previous "works" experience and must be competent to handle workmen. Apply, in confidence, stating experience, training, and salary required, to 99/9, Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED, a smart Junior Invoice Clerk in London; one used to Druggists' Sundries. Apply, stating terms and experience, to "Patsund" (103/32), Office of this Paper.

**W**ET Floor.—Wanted, an Assistant for Wet Counter. Address, stating age, experience, and wages required, "Borax" (191/17), Office of this Paper.

**W**HOLESALE Druggists require a Tincture-maker. Apply, Devon Wharf, Emmott Street, Mile End.

## SITUATIONS OPEN.

(Colonial, Indian and Foreign.)

**3s. 6d.** for 50 words or less; **6d.** for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid. The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of **6d.**

**I**NDIA.—Messrs. Bathgate & Co., Calcutta, require two Junior Assistants with Minor qualifications; unmarried; age 21 to 26; passage paid both ways; four years' agreement; salary first year monthly Rs. 275 (about £18 6s. 8d.), second Rs. 300 (about £20), third Rs. 325 (about £21 13s. 4d.), fourth Rs. 350 (£23 6s. 8d.). Apply, giving particulars of experience, etc., to Messrs. Alex. Lawrie & Co., 14 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., who will be pleased to answer all inquiries.

**Q**UALIFIED Chemist wanted for British East Africa, with a knowledge of Photography; salary first year £275, second year £300, third year £325; second-class passage paid out. Apply by letter, stating age and qualifications, and enclosing copies of testimonials, to Davis & Soper, 54 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**1s.** for 12 words or less; **6d.** for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of **6d.**

[HOME.]  
RETAIL.

**A**GE 54; over 30 years' London and provincial experience, Prescribing, Sight-testing, Teeth Extracting, etc.; Assistant or Drug-store Manager; unregistered; height 5 ft. 10 in. Kindly state hours and salary, 101/30, Office of this Paper.

**A**n experienced unqualified Assistant; 24; excellent Retail, Wholesale, and three years' French experience; good appearance; highest references; disengaged. 101/32, Office of this Paper.

**A**SSISTANT; experienced in Dispensing, Photography, and Counterwork; age 24; height 5 ft. 11 in.; of good appearance and address; unqualified. 96/9, Office of this Paper.

**A**SSISTANT (34); single; best experience Dispensing and Counter. Nicholson, 18 Station Road, Preston Park, Brighton.

**A**SSISTANT; 22; 5 years' Dispensing and Counter experience; London preferred, but not essential. W. Cooper, 32 Columbus Avenue, Scarborough.

**A**SSISTANT; 43; unqualified; disengaged January. Thomas, Cumberland House, Abergavenny, N. Wales.

**A**SSISTANT; smart, keen Salesman, accurate Dispenser, attractive Window-dresser, Photographic; excellent testimonials. 99/1, Office of this Paper.

**A**SSISTANT; 25; unqualified; whole or part time in Liverpool or Manchester; N.H.I. Dispensing and Counter; disengaged January. "Assistant," c/o Kieft, M.P.S., Manselton, Swansea.

**A**SSISTANT or Manager; 32; London; 15 years' experience Dispensing, Counter, and Window-dressing; good references; unqualified. "Quinine," 35 Franconia Road, Clapham, S.W.

**A**SSISTANT; qualified; good Salesman and Dispenser; first-class London experience. 103/340, Office of this Paper.

**A**liberty now, a real live Pharmacist; thoroughly experienced. For particulars apply 101/21, Office of this Paper.

**C**APABLE Manager, Assistant (36); varied experience; unregistered; credentials. "Chemious," 12 Pentonville, Newport, Mon.

**C**HEMIST; 42; Minor qualification; as Supervisor, etc., in exchange for living expenses. "London" (100/12), Office of this Paper.

**C**HEMIST, experienced, seeks berth in London. "M.P.S." 62 Hanbury Street, E.

**D**ISENGAGED; now at liberty; 25; energetic and reliable; good experience. Apply, 99/20, Office of this Paper.

**D**ISPENSER to Medical gentleman; experienced; middle-aged. Thomas, 68 Boundaries Road, Balham.

**D**ISPENSER or Locum; qualified; first-class Counter and Dispensing experience; foreign languages. "P." (103/34), Office of this Paper.

**E**VENINGS: Lady Dispenser (Hall); experienced; knowledge Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Insurance Pricing. 99/2, Office of this Paper.

**F**EBRUARY 9th, disengaged, unqualified Assistant (21); 5½ years' good-class Retail, N.H.I. Dispensing; seeks new experience; studying. G. R. M., 10 Ivy Street (South), Keighley.

**G**ENTLEMAN seeks position with Doctor as Dispenser; in or near London; experienced Dresser and Car Driver; best references. 90/1, Office of this Paper.

**J**UNIOR (20) desires change; five years' high-class experience and reference; disengaged January 1; permanency desired; W. or S.W. preferred, but not essential. O. W. Cooper, 30 Brackley Road, Chiswick, W.

**J**UNIOR; 20; experienced Dispenser, good Counterhand; time essential to attend evening class. Particulars to Heathfield, 14 Ayresome Street, Middlesbrough.

**L**ADY Junior (Apothecaries' certificate) requires post as Dispenser to Medical man or in Hospital; knowledge of Book-keeping. "Dispenser," 26 Durdham Park, Bristol.

**L**ADY Dispenser (qualified) desires post. Miss Barr, Wakefield, Ballard's Lane, N. Finchley.

**L**ADY studying for Apothecaries' Hall examination desires situation as Assistant Dispenser to Doctor or Chemist in S.E. district; would give services for experience. Osman, 24 Craigerne Road, Blackheath.

**L**ADY Dispenser, experienced, desires re-engagement, Doctor or Institution; Bookkeeping; good testimonials; could assist in Surgery; disengaged. Miss Cousens, 74 Malvern Road, Thornton Heath.

**L**OCUM or temporary Manager; qualified; 40; Pharmacy or Optics; experienced. "Optics," 48 Bearwood Hill Road, Burton-on-Trent.

**M**ANAGER (outdoors); qualified; London; all round; interview; disengaged. 93/25, Office of this Paper.

**M**ANAGER; qualified; 20 years' smart London experience; last position 7 years, Manager, Lawrence's, Square, Bournemouth; excellent references. Parker, 158 Alma Road, Bournemouth.

**M**ANAGER or Locum (qualified) disengaged; good experience; reliable. Pharmacist, 165 Percy Road, W.

**M**ANAGER; qualified; 30; single; tall; energetic; all-round experience; excellent references. "Aspirin," 54 Sefton Street, Southport.

**M**ANAGER; qualified; married; middle-aged; 5 ft. 11 in.; good all-round experience; abstainer; permanency; disengaged; London or provincial. "Pharmacist," 21 Minster Road, Cricklewood, N.W.

**M**ANAGER or Senior; qualified; middle-aged; single; tall and active; good references and experience; provincial town preferred; permanent or temporary. 100/21, Office of this Paper.

**M**ANAGER; qualified; view to early succession if suitable; Photography, Insurance Dispensing. 99/11, Office of this Paper.

**M**ANAGER or Senior Assistant; Scotsman; qualified; abstainer. City experience and highest references; now disengaged. Apply, stating terms, to 101/17, Office of this Paper.

**M**ANAGER; 30; qualified; married; excellent all-round experience; rapid Dispenser; best references; at liberty. "Borax," 46 St. John's Park, Highgate.

**M**ANCHESTER or Cheshire.—Branch Manager or Senior; 27 unqualified; high-class experience; rapid Dispenser; Photographics; good Counterman; present salary 45s.; disengaged in a month. 103/26, Office of this Paper.

**P**ART-TIME; experienced; Apothecaries' Hall qualification. "Chemist," 36 Grove Hill Road, Denmark Hill, S.E.

**P**ART-TIME or Locum Assistant; 38; tall; unqualified; good all-round experience; good Counterman; disengaged. "H." (103/58), Office of this Paper.

**P**HARMACIST; 32; married; 5 ft. 5 in.; energetic; 17 years' all-round experience; permanency; Lancashire or West Riding. Sidebottom, 13 Hey Street, Cleethorpes.

**P**HARMACIST (32), married. experience in Optics, desires re-engagement; good references; experienced Manager Pharmacist, 6 Stafford Road, Bloxwich, Walsall.

**Q**UALIFIED Manager or Locum (experienced) disengaged. 90/5, Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED; 36; married; Counter, Dispensing, Photography; disengaged. Stewart, 3 Elborough Street, Southfields, S.W.

**Q**UALIFIED (50); Assistant or Locum. "Roberson," 141 Ribblesdale Road, Streatham Park, London, S.W.

**Q**UALIFIED (28); varied experience; Nottingham or district preferred. "T. R. S.," 3 Lilac Grove, Beeston, Notts.

**Q**UALIFIED Chemist, 50, experienced, requires Locum, Counter and Dispensing or Hospital work; outdoors. "Chemist," 68 Grove Lane, Camberwell.

**Q**UALIFIED Assistant requires situation with Chemist, London or Kent; would accept moderate salary in exchange for Dental experience. 104/7, Office of this Paper.

**R**ELIEF or Part-time Dispenser; afternoons 12 to 5 and Monday, Tuesday, Friday evenings. 103/33, Office of this Paper.

**T**EMPORARY Management or Locum; qualified; extensive experience; terms moderate. "Ferrum" (101/39), Office of this Paper.

**U**NQUALIFIED; 7 years Manager, Drug Stores; berth as same or Counterman; good Salesman, Prescriber, and Window-dresser; could assist Dispensing; married; age 29; start at once; permanency. "Rhei," 197 Winchester Road, Edmonton, N.

**U**NQUALIFIED Manager, Assistant (39); outdoors; experienced London and country; Counter, Dispensing, Stock; reliable; 5 years' reference. Field, 91 St. John's Road, Wembley, N.W.

**U**NQUALIFIED; 31; married; exceptional all-round experience; disengaged December 21st. Pratt, 13 Cricklewood Broadway, N.W.

**U**NQUALIFIED; outdoors; middle-aged; experienced; disengaged. "Alpha," 36 Chudleigh Road, Brockley, S.E.

**U**NQUALIFIED; 35; Dispensing, Counterman, and Photography; excellent experience. "G." (101/15), Office of this Paper.

**U**NQUALIFIED; evening work wanted; Dispensing or Surgery Attendant. "A." 24 College Street, Chelsea.

**W**EST-END Chemist recommends young man (Russian) as Dispenser and Stockkeeper; age 23; speaks English. Green, 22 Brook Street, W.

**Y**OU require a qualified Chemist of ability, initiative, enterprise, energy, experience, and reliable. **I** REQUIRE a berth early in the New Year, where these requirements obtain remuneration and advancement in proportion.

Age 33; tall, 5 ft. 10½; married; abstainer; qualified; 11 years; company or private; anywhere. 100/34, Office of this Paper.

**50**S. WEEKLY (outdoors) (in if desired), unqualified Assistant; high-class business only; exceptional references; Dispensing and "personal" Counter work. C. Wyne Tighe, High Street, Exeter.

**29**; unqualified; married; energetic, reliable; Dental, Optics. "Raponticum," 37 Netherelose Street, Derby.

**23/-**; Evening Work; Surgery Attendant, assist Chemist; Prescriber, Dispenser; willing, obliging; unqualified; disengaged. "Statim," 106 Liverpool Road, Barnsbury, N.

## WHOLESALE.

**C**HEMIST seeks position as Representative; undeniable reference; Lancashire. Sidebottom, Hey Street, Cleethorpes.

**E**XPERIENCED Representative desires position with first-class house in Drug or allied trades; Scotland, or Scotland and Northern Counties; situation sought should offer scope for keen work and initiative, with adequate return; thorough knowledge Retail and Wholesale requirements; permanency alone entertained. "Phœbus" (103/25), Office of this Paper.

**G**ENTLEMAN (24), of refined appearance and address, desires position as Representative, calling on Medical men; 7 years' Wholesale experience in Medicine and Surgical Instruments; highest references; total abstainer; motor-cyclist. "Clinical" (96/58), Office of this Paper.

**J**UNIOR Buyer; Druggists' Sundries; conversant with markets; has Manufacturing experience. 100/26, Office of this Paper.

**R**EPRESENTATIVE.—Smart business man, qualified Chemist, 31, good Travelling experience with first-class firm, seeks position from beginning of year. Address, "Representative" (100/33), Office of this Paper.

**S**IUTION required as Stockkeeper, Retail or Wholesale Chemist's. Margaret Williams, 37 Burgoyne Road, Harringay, N.

## Refugee Belgian Pharmacists

This section is devoted to the announcements of Belgian confrères at present in this country. We shall be pleased to insert gratis announcements of a similar character from others who are seeking situations in the Drug trade.

Cette section est réservée pour les annonces des confrères belges qui se trouvent actuellement dans ce pays. Nous serons heureux d'insérer gratis des annonces semblables de ceux cherchant des places dans le commerce des drogues.

**B**ELGIAN Pharmacist, with long experience, speaking English, French, and Dutch, desires situation in English Pharmacy, Hospital, Wholesale house, or Public Institution. Address, A. Stevens, Waverley Hotel, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

**B**ELGIAN Pharmacist, of good standing, from Malines, would like some occupation in a Pharmacy or Wholesale Drug house, preferably near Birmingham. Write to V. Van Hoorenbeek, Central Hotel, Parkstone, Dorset.

**B**ELGIAN Pharmacist and Druggist seeks situation in Hospital, Public Institution, Pharmacy, or Wholesale Drug house; speaks only a little English, but French and Flemish. Write to C. Danis, Cranston's Waverley Hotel, Southampton Row, W.C.

**B**ELGIAN Refugee (married) seeks situation for the duration of the War in London or neighbourhood; was a representative in Belgium of a first-class firm of Manufacturers of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; *ex interne* at hospital; extensive connection among Medical men and Pharmacists in Belgium, France, and the Netherlands; understands a little English. Write to Jos. Van Overstraeten, 4 Fyfield Road, Enfield, N.

**B**ELGIAN Pharmacist (from Antwerp) seeks situation in London; speaks French, Flemish, and a little English. Address E. Dol, Milford, Surrey.

**P**HARMACIEN (Belgian diploma) with considerable experience of Crude Drug business wants situation in Pharmacy, Wholesale Drug-house, or with firm manufacturing Dairy Specialities, with a view to representation in Belgium, Holland, and France; married. Address A. Willio, 58 Albany Road, Cardiff.

**P**HARMACEUTICAL and Analytical Chemist (diploma University of Liège), 20 years' Wholesale experience in Pharmaceutical and Industrial Chemicals, familiar with conditions of trade on Dutch, Belgian, and French chemical markets, desires permanent situation with first-class Wholesale or Manufacturing firm in England, either in works or Laboratory, or later as Representative for export in those markets; French, Flemish, German, Dutch, and English languages. Write to R. van der Capellen, 47 Macdile Road, Kensington, London, W.

**T**WENTY years' experience of Belgian Pharmacy; until recently Manager of the Antwerp branch of a well-known firm of Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical and Chemical products; would be useful in a good-class Pharmacy or Manufacturing house. Write to M. Sneyders, Woodwill, Reddish.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**M**CADAM & TUCKNIS. Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Established 1898. Telephone 81 Lee Green. Shares for Sale (free of commission, subject)—50 Evans Lescher Preference, 98s. 9d.; 55 Dental Manufacturing, £4 10s. paid, 103s.; 500 Spratt's Patent Ordinary, 36s. 6d.; 100 Alby Carbide, 25s.; 150 W. Gossage New Preference, 19s. 4d. Wanted (subject)—100 Lever "C" Preference, 21s. 6d. List of Shares for Sale and Wanted sent free on application. Every effort made to effect business for Buyers and Sellers in all Stocks and Shares. Bankers, London County and Westminster.

**S**ECOND-HAND Chemist's Fittings.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, London, E.C.

**B**EST cash price for all old Cameras, any make, also all old Photo goods, no matter how damaged; any kind you may send them along; cash will be sent same day; no waiting; we buy all and return nothing. S. E. Hackett, 23 July Road, Liverpool, E

**S**HOPFITTINGS at War Prices.—To make room, the whole of our Stock is to be Sold at reductions from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. discounts; 12-ft. Mahogany and Plate-glass Counter, £8 7s. 6d.; 6-ft. Mahogany Wall Showcase, 9 ft. high, £7 17s. 6d.; 6-ft. Mahogany and Bent Plate-glass Counter Case 90s.; other bargains in proportion. Write inquiries, PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

**C**HEMISTS' Fittings.—Silent Salesman, Glass Showcases of every description, Drapery fittings, Dispensing-screens, Wall-cases, Glass-front Counters, Perfume-cases, Desks, Counter Drawers, Shelves, Mirrors, shop-soiled, second-hand, at lowest prices; don't decide till you get my estimate; you can't get better value; 30 years fitting Pharmacies. GEORGE COOK, The Chemists' Working Shopfitter, Catherine Street, City Road, E.C. (few doors from Old Street).

Printed for the Proprietors by SPOTTISWOODE & CO., LTD., New-street Square, and Published by the Proprietors at 42 Cannon Street, in the City of London.—December 12, 1914.

**C**HEMISTS' Fittings, High-class.—14-ft. Drug Fitting, Mirror centre; 8-ft. Mahogany Wall Case; 8-ft. Dispensing Screen and Counter; 10-ft. Glass-fronted Counter; Counter Drawers; Perfumery Case and Desk; £55 10s. the lot, bargain; cheapest house in the trade for structural alterations, shop-fronts, etc. H. MILLS, Chemists' Complete Shopfitter, Shopfront Builder, Steam Works, 163-5 Old Street, E.C. 'Phone 550 London Wall.

**M**CQUEEN'S A.B.C. System of Accounts; works out profit and loss account, income-tax return, etc., with guaranteed certainty; heavy war-tax and greater insistence in payment must be anticipated; poor bookkeeping may prove costly. Full particulars and testimonials free from McQueen & Co., Moat Road E., Leicester.

**B.P.**, 1914, price 10s. 6d. net cash, delivered free throughout the world; new and second-hand Books in every department of literature; Chemists' and Students' requirements a speciality; buyers, please name wants, when prices will be quoted; Stirling's Aids to Minor and Apothecaries' (Assistants') Examinations are indispensable, and save College fees; descriptive list free. John Gower, Pharmaceutical Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, London.

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TWO CARDS, one 15 by 10 in Art Tint, effective Panel Design, FOR P.O. 1/1 Relief-Shaded Letters; and one 12 by 10, White Enamel, Embossed Colour Border and Coloured Lettering, for any "PREP." sent Carriage Paid. NOT Price Lists.

TWO CARDS, 15 by 10, Art Tints, Shaded Letters or White Enamel with Coloured Letters and Price, each card with a Hand-drawn Figure Sketch for any "PREP.," Cough, Influenza, etc., sent P.O. 2/11 Carriage Paid. NOT Price Lists.

F. MERTEN & CO., 72 Marlborough Rd., Holloway, London N.1.

## EXCHANGE COLUMN

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Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which may be considered contrary to this rule.

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

11 lb. pulv. tragacanth. elect. (Bleasdale), 7s.; sample. Robinson, Chemist, Bailldon, Yorks.

15 oz. bromocarpine, 4 oz. lithii citras, 1 oz. exalgine, 1 oz. Boudalt's pepsine. Sharman, Northwood.

4 oz. cocaine, hydrochlor., 8s. 6d. oz.; atropine sulphate, 8s. dram; 1,000 hexamethylenetetramin tablets, gr. v., 5s. 6d. post free. Finlayson, Stockton-on-Tees.

### SHOP FITTINGS.

ONE pair pear-shaped carboys, 8 gals.; what offers? Whysall & Son, Grantham.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH offers wanted for following: 2 1-lb. parcels Schering's hydrokinone, 4 1-oz. bottles hydrokinone, 6 1-oz. Schering's pyro, one new vest-pocket Kodak. "Carolus," 36 Liverpool Road, Southport.

### WANTED.

PILL counting machine. Particulars to Rouse Bros., 61 Charlotte Street, London, W.

WANTED, the address of Mr. A. W. Walburn, chemist, late of West Hartlepool. 192/47, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Kelly's "Directory of Chemists and Druggists," 1913. Maskew, Tower Lodge, Clacton-on-Sea.

"PUBLIC LEDGER," Friday's issue, posted Friday evenings. 96/11, Office of this Paper.

PRESENT address of Messrs. W. Cook & Co., formerly of 105 High Street, Collier's Wood, London, S.W. Reply to 309/40, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, folding and vest-pocket cameras, also prism binoculars, any quantity, for cash. Full particulars to Watson's, 84 High Street, Sheffield.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. Gower, Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, London, S.W.

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(Par. Molle) B.P.

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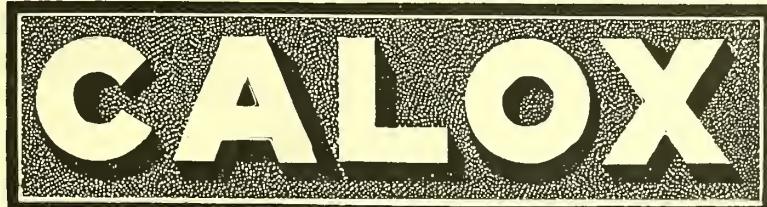
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The number of dentifrices is myriad, their names are legion.

*But—*

in principle and in efficiency there is but one,



**THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER.**

Its principle is the evolution of oxygen.

Its efficiency as a cleanser of the teeth is due to the oxygen which it generates when used.

Not only antiseptic, but deodorant, two desirable properties of a tooth powder. Its oxidizing and deodorizing power was obvious in our experiments.—THE LANCET, London, Eng.

Possesses not only strong antiseptic, but deodorizing and oxidizing properties, as the result of which the teeth, after a few days' use of CALOX acquire a pearly whiteness.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, London.

CALOX is entirely different from other dentifrices. Its introduction marks a decided advance in the scientific development of a dentifrice, a fact which the dental profession the world over has been quick to recognise. Chemists should interest themselves in Calox because only a chemist can explain the peculiar virtues and value of an oxygen-producing dentifrice.

*Price to the trade, 9/6 per dozen on the P.A.T.A. plan.*

**McKESSON & ROBBINS, New York, U.S.A. Manufacturers.**

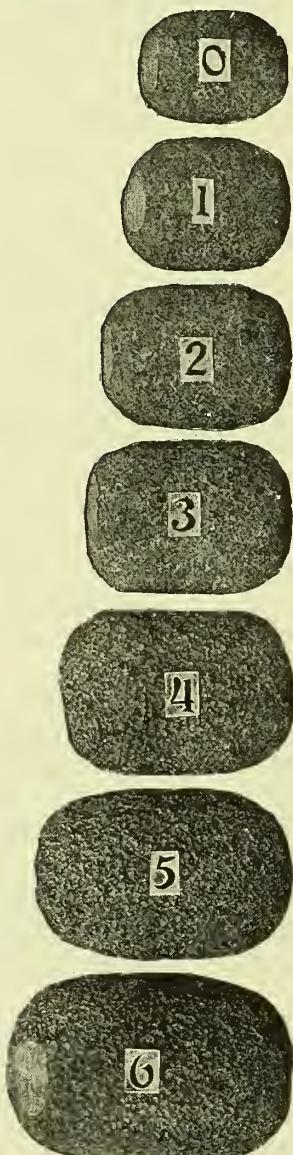
**- BRITISH DEPOT - G. B. KENT & SONS, Ltd., 75 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.**

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Drugs, Chemicals, Essential Oils, Patent Medicines, etc. Import and Export.In close touch with all markets and producing centres. Weekly market  
reports mailed on request of wholesale buyers only.**EAU DE COLOGNE***Manufactured in Great Britain.*

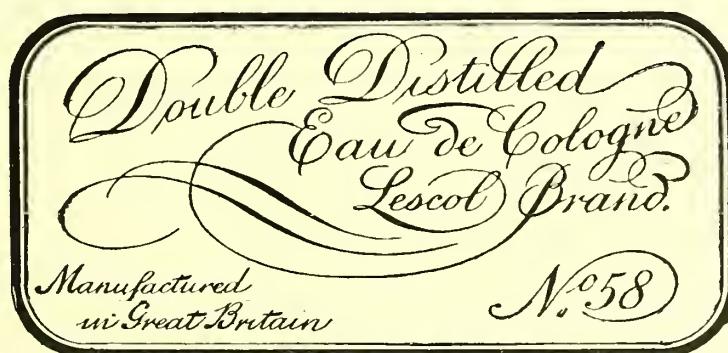
LESCOL BRAND No. 58.

**FINEST VALUE IN COLOGNES IN THE MARKET.**

	Per doz.
1 oz. ...	3/3
2 oz. ...	5/6
4 oz. ...	9/4

IN  
WICKERED.

	Per doz.
2 oz. ...	7/-



IN WICKERED.	
Per doz.	
4 oz. ...	12/6
½ pint ...	17/-
1 „ ...	29/2
Quart ...	52 9

*Very acceptable and necessary Presents for the Sick.***THE LESCOL PERFUMERY CO.,**  
LOMOND GROVE, CAMBERWELL, LONDON, S.E.Tel. No.—Hop 810.  
Telegrams—  
"Vanillin-Camber, London."

# CRISTALINE ANTISEPTIC SHAVING BLOCK THE ORIGINAL BAFFO MOUSTACHE FIXER & TRAINER CONTAINS NEITHER GREASE NOR WAX, BUT IS FIXED BY BAFFO APPLIED TO BRUSH.

Sole Manufacturers: THE N.A.P. CO. (NOTTINGHAM ANTISEPTIC PERFUMERY CO.), 37 Goose Gate, NOTTINGHAM.

## BRITISH-MADE BOXES to take the place of GERMAN CHIP BOXES.

### Ointment Tins.

Per gross.

3 dr. ... 1/9

1/2-oz. ... 1/9

1-oz. ... 2/9

2-oz. ... 4/9

3d. per gross rebate  
on orders of 10 gross  
and upwards.

### 'Willowette' Boxes (Absolutely Greaseproof).

2 drm. 1/2-oz. 1-oz. 1½-oz. 2-oz. 3-oz. 4-oz. 6-oz. 8-oz.

\*Deep - 10d. 11d. 1/2 1/5 2/2 2/9 3 3 4/6 5/6

Actual capacity, 2-drm., 1/2-oz., 1-oz., 1½-oz., 2-oz., 3-oz., 4-oz., 6-oz., & 8-oz.

2-drm. 1/2-oz. 1-oz. 1½-oz. 2-oz. 3-oz. 4-oz. 6-oz. 8-oz.

\*Cut-Down 10d. 10½d. 1/1 1/4 1/10 2/6 3/4 - 5/ -

Actual capacity, 2-drm., 3-drm., 1/2-oz., 1-oz., 1½-oz., 2-oz., 3-oz., 4-oz., & 6-oz.

\*When ordering, use these sizes—not actual capacity.

Nested, deep, including 1/2 oz., 1-oz., 1½-oz. and 2-oz., 5/3 per gross.

### 'Greaseproof' Boxes Brown Leatherette.

ORDER AS CAPACITY

1 oz. Cut down ... 1/2 oz. 1/- per grs.

1½ " " ... 1 " 1/6 "

2 " " ... 1½ " 1/10 "

2 " Deep ... 2 " 2/- "

3 " " ... 3 " 2/6 "

4 " " ... 4 " 3/- "

Samples Free on Application.

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HIGH-CLASS DISPENSING BOTTLES,  
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RECESS AND GOLD-LABELLED SHOP ROUNDS.

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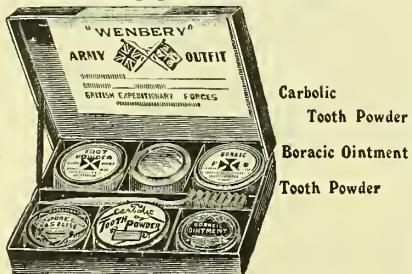
ROOTHERHAM, YORKS.

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Is it not the duty of every loyal citizen to do all that is possible to lessen the hardships of our heroes at the front, who are so nobly doing theirs?

### The "Wenberry" Army Outfit

meets the demand on the part of the public for an article of PRACTICAL COMFORT for inclusion in the CHRISTMAS GIFT to our troops, and is a most popular line. Contains—



Retails readily at 1/- 7/6 per doz. net.

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"Rodine," but that scrap is equal to the death of scores of rats because the death-dealing agent contained in "Rodine" is so thoroughly mixed by a special process that every particle of the contents of any tin means instant death to the rat that partakes of the smallest quantity. Thus

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never fails to exterminate rats to the user's satisfaction. One tin costing 1/- has killed as many as 300 rats, so writes Mr. Hepworth, Chemist, Loughborough; while Mr. Reith, Chemist, Cults, writes:—"I back 'Rodine' against all comers, Virus included, as it gives to the seller and user the best visible results." The "Rodine" Reward is nearly 100% Profit.



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SELL THE HOME PRODUCT.

Various Samples from

**JAMES TOWNSEND & SONS,**  
Label Printers,  
**EXETER & LONDON.**

## TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.

ON P.A.T.A. LIST. INCREASED PROFITS TO ALL WHO KEEP IT IN STOCK.

Orders of Twenty Shillings value and upwards Carriage Paid—  
Cases Free, less 2½% Discount for Cash.

	Advertised Price. Per Box.	Minimum Retail Price. Per Box.	Minimum Wholesale Price. Per Gross.
<b>1d. Packets</b>	1/-	12 in box	11d. ... 8/6
<b>2d.</b>	2/-	"	1/10 ... 16/9
<b>1d. linen Bags</b>	1/-	"	11d. ... 8/6
<b>2d. "</b>	1/-	6 in box	11d. ... 16/9
<b>Boxes, about 1 lb.</b>	<b>4d.</b>		3½d. ... 2/10 pr. doz.
"	3½d.	8d.	7d. ... 5/8 "
"	7 "	1½ "	1/- ... 10/- "
"	14 "	2/-	1/10 ... 18/3 "

SINGLE BAGS of following 3 sizes sent CARRIAGE PAID to any place in the United Kingdom, so that there is no Stock to hold.

	Advertised Price. Per Box.	Minimum Retail Price. Per Box.	Minimum Wholesale Price. Per Box.
<b>2½-lb. Bags (or Boxes)</b>	<b>3</b> - each	3/-	2 6 each
<b>½-cwt. Bags</b>	<b>5 6</b> "	5/6	4 7 "
<b>1-cwt. Bags</b>	<b>10</b> "	10/-	8 4 "

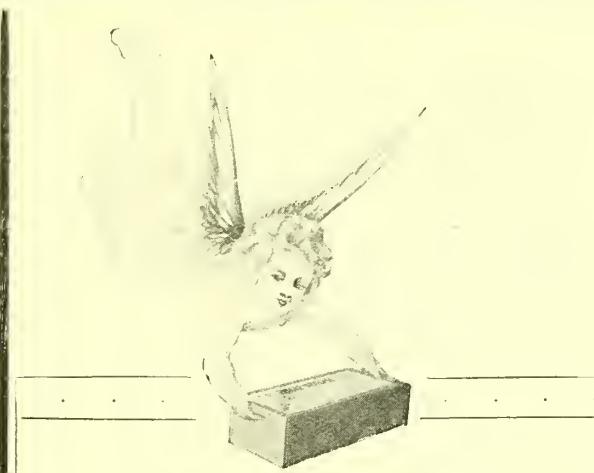
The following are also sent, carriage paid, cases free, to any place in the United Kingdom, for net cash: 4-7 lbs. Boxes. **3/6** the lot; 6-7 lbs. Boxes and upwards at **10/-** per dozen (list price).  
Orders for assorted sizes to the value of **7 6** and upwards.

### TIDMAN'S SEA SOAP, beautifully perfumed.

	Advertised Price. Per Box.	Minimum Retail Price. Per Box.	Minimum Wholesale Price. Per Box.
<b>Box of 3 large Tabs.</b>	<b>1/-</b> each	<b>10½d.</b> ... <b>7 6</b> per doz. boxes	
" 6 small Tabs.	<b>6d.</b> "	<b>5d.</b> ... <b>3 9</b> "	
<b>Bars about ½-lb.</b>	<b>5d.</b> "	<b>4d.</b> ... <b>3/-</b> per doz. bars	
" 1-lb.	<b>10d.</b> "	<b>8d.</b> ... <b>6/-</b> "	

Accounts Monthly Net due 10th of following month. Terms for Seidlitz Powders, Pinnacle Soap Stands, Toilet Soaps, &c., sent on application.

**TIDMAN & SON, Ltd., Wapping,  
London, E.**



## THE "EVEREADY" POSTAL Box (PATENT)

COMES AS A  
BLESSING TO  
ALL WHO PACK

¶ ANYTHING WHICH RELIEVES THE LITTLE WORRIES OF BUSINESS AND SAVES THE VALUABLE TIME SO OFTEN TAKEN UP WITH THE FIDDLING LITTLE TASKS OF EVERY-DAY LIFE IS UNDOUBTEDLY A BLESSING.

¶ THE "EVEREADY" POSTAL BOX SAVES ALL THE MESS AND THE LITTLE WORRIES CONNECTED WITH SENDING PARCELS BY POST. DOCTORS, SCIENTISTS, CHEMISTS, ALL TESTIFY TO THE GREAT SAVING OF TIME EFFECTED BY USING THIS INGENIOUS BOX.

¶ PLACE YOUR ARTICLE IN THE BOX, PUT THE LID ON AND THE PACKAGE IS AT ONCE SEALED — READY FOR THE POST. NO STRING, SEALING WAX OR PASTE REQUIRED.

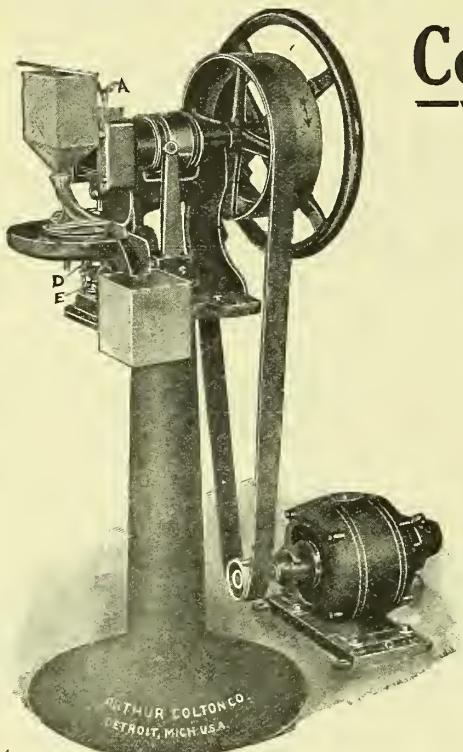
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## TABLET MACHINES.

Collapsible Tube Fillers  
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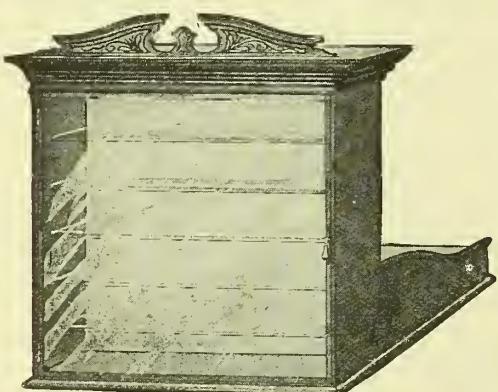
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Solid Polished Mahogany, plate glass, mirror back, five adjustable shelves. 24 in. wide to 27 in., £3 30 in. wide, £3 5s. od.

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Best quality, only 6 months in use at Glasgow Exhibition. Best British Plate Glass. Solid Polished Mahogany, plate mirror folding doors, spring catches. All repolished equal to new, 10s. 6d. per foot run, packed and put on rail.

Set of first-class Chemist's drawers with labels and knobs complete. Modern, 2s. 6d. per drawer. Also five cigarette cases, 15s. each.

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is the name for British-manufactured Acetylsalicylic Acid, the drug as well as the tablets being made in England. The German product is known as Aspirin. Helicon is guaranteed physiologically pure, and is extensively prescribed by doctors in their private and hospital practice. Helicon is officially recognised in the Extra Pharmacopœia and in the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry as the synonym for British Acetylsalicylic Acid. Patriotic chemists should note that when they supply Helicon they may be absolutely certain they are supplying the British product, and are not by any possibility helping the German enemy by their purchases.

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Keep a good supply of Helicon on hand, as the demand is steadily growing. Helicon is obtainable through the usual channels in bottles of 25 and 100 5-gr. tablets, at 8/6 and 25/6 per dozen. Also in 1 oz. and 8 oz. bottles in powder form for prescribing. Helicon is on the P.A.T.A., and gives a 40% profit to the retailer. The Castle Laboratory, London, N.W.

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Never was SCOTT'S Emulsion more widely advertised than at the present moment. The opportunity, to secure a fair share of the season's demand for this preparation, is one that few enterprising pharmacists can afford to neglect.

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An organically Phosphated Milk Product  
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A Reconstructive Nerve Food  
MADE IN ENGLAND

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Effectively replaces the  
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Breakdown, Insomnia and Neurasthenia.

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The above prices show a net profit to the Distributor of over THIRTY PER CENT. ON  
SELLING PRICE & OVER 40% ON COST. Special Discounts for Large Quantities.

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GLUTEN BREAD & BISCUITS

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Continues to be prepared with scrupulous care, in the greatest chemical purity, by  
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to retail at  $1/4$  per lb. ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. tin) equal to 3 cups a 1d.

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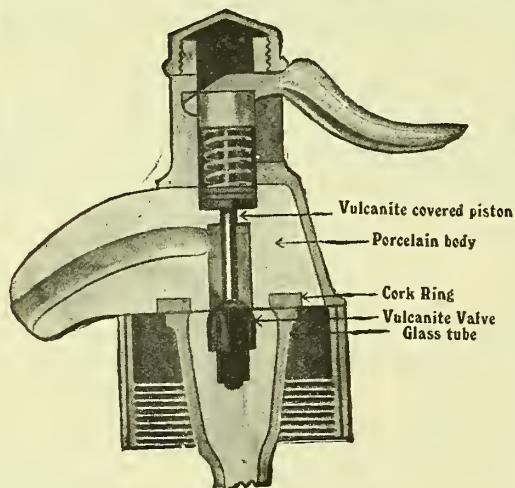
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Two or three Pastilles after each meal facilitate Digestion.

CAUTION.—Each Bottle from the STATE SPRINGS bears a neck label with the words "VICHY-ETAT" and the name of the SOLE AGENTS: INGRAM & ROYLE, Ltd., Bangor Wharf, 45 Belvedere Road, LONDON, S.E.

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If you contemplate filling your own Syphons apply here for up-to-date Electrical Plant.

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secured by using  
Sharman's (patent)  
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Chemists are now becoming alert to the disadvantages of the ordinary Syphon. The usual heads are made of Tin, Lead, Antimony or Aluminium Alloys which dissolve in CO<sub>2</sub>; therefore the water cannot be pure and its use may be attended with most serious results.

The head of Sharman's Hygienic Syphon is of solid porcelain and the valve and piston are covered with vulcanite.

BEWARE of infringement of Sharman's Patent Syphons. Makers and users are equally liable and will be promptly proceeded against.



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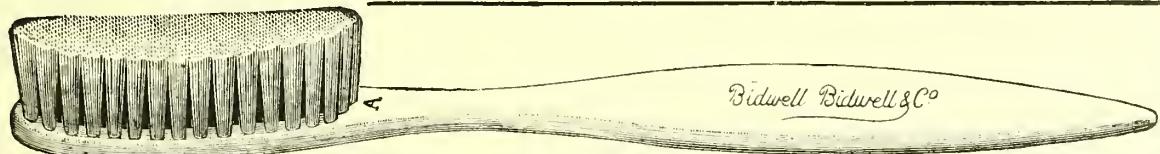
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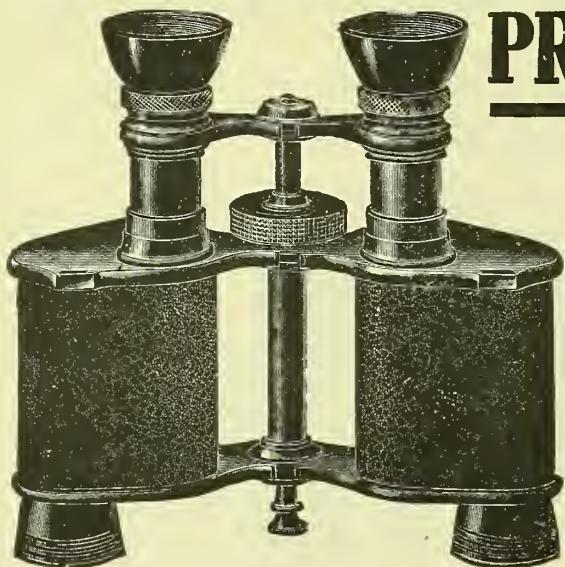


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We send six gross assorted or otherwise, carriage paid, to any address in the United Kingdom. Smaller quantities not carriage paid.

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3 & 4 6 & 8 12 16 ozs. Plain or graduated, round edges.  
8/- 9/- 13/- 18/- per gross.

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1859

# THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

*Winter Issue*  
Jan. 30, 1915

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## SUMMARY.

Christmas holiday arrangements of London houses are noted on p. 38.

A High Court decision fixes perfumery-travellers' notice at one month (p. 41).

G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., have declared a dividend of 5½ per cent. on their preference shares.

Investigations by the Insurance Commissioners in regard to the conduct of two Panel doctors are reported on p. 58.

The bearing of the war on chemical industries has been discussed by members of the Society of Chemical Industry in Scotland (p. 57).

"There are no riches half so great as in the economical use of what we possess," says the writer of "The Art of Stockkeeping" on p. 51.

Exports of pharmaceutical products from the United Kingdom last month were higher in value by 14,000/- than in November 1913 (pp. 49-50).

It will not be possible to get all British Pharmacopœia chemicals of B.P. 1914 standard on January 1, 1915. What should be done in the matter? See note on p. 50.

The Government scheme for re-establishing the aniline-dye industry in this country seems secure. Lord Moulton has given Manchester men strong reasons for it, and they support it (p. 34).

The effect of war on the nation's supplies of drugs and chemicals was discussed at the evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in London this week. The discussion was interesting and profitable (p. 52).

We commence consideration of the "Great National Humiliation," by which Lord Moulton refers to the British chemical-industry. British pharmaceutical chemicals are dealt with this week, the cases in which Germans have not scored being treated (p. 48).

Carbolie acid, cod-liver oil, colocynth pulp, Matto Grosso ipecacuanha, and Caleutta tamarinds are among the higher products. Star anise oil (e.i.f.), balsam Peru, ergot, Japanese mint oil, and Sumatra benzoin are firmer. Bergamot, orange, and lemon oils, Florentine orris, turpentine, and potash permanganate are cheaper (p. 60).

## European War.

**Our Allies.**—For the first time since the French Government removed from Paris to Bordeaux our Paris correspondent writes from the old City, where in a day or two the Government will return. It marks the completion of a stage in the terrible conflict which was started by Germany at the end of July. Since then Belgium has been devastated and unmentionable cruelties inflicted upon her inhabitants by the invaders. France also has suffered, but (says "The Times") "amid the ruins of battered towns a new France is being created, against whom all the guns that Krupp ever made might thunder in vain. France is fighting, like ourselves, for more than her own fair cities and plains. She is bearing the brunt of this mighty struggle so that happiness and security may be restored to the world which has lost them."

### What Americans Think of It.

Shortly after the war began a writer in the "Saturday Evening Post," dealing with the European War and how we Britishers behaved ourselves at the beginning, said that what we seemed to fear most was that American sympathy would be on the side of our enemies. This was as arrant nonsense as Mr. Cobb's interview with Lord Kitchener published in the same paper; nevertheless, American sympathy on our side is natural. Both nations are of the same race, and in the war between North and South the fighting qualities developed were exactly those which are being exhibited in the British ranks to-day. We have received and seen many letters from the United States which show that in spirit they are with us, and here is an extract from one lent to us by Mr. Frank Newbery (F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd.):

"We here in the United States regret more than we can express the present cataclysm, and on several Sundays during the past few months the Churches of all denominations, acting as a unit, have set aside the same Sabbath day for prayer for the countries involved in the present terrible conflict. You are undoubtedly aware that the sentiment of this country is for England and her Allies, and, in accordance with the popular custom recently adopted in this country, we have encouraged our employés to knit socks for men in the English Army. Assuring you of our consideration and esteem, and sincerely trusting that England will emerge from the present conflict a bigger, greater Empire than ever."

The italicised part is striking. Mr. Newbery remarked that they have many similar letters, but this is the first in which so practical a form of sympathy has been expressed.

### German Trade with Canada.

In a special report on German trade with Canada, which has been prepared by H.M. Trade Commissioner for the Dominion (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes), it is stated that Germany's efforts to expand her trade in the Dominion have been characterised by the same thoroughness and efficiency which have distinguished her trade campaigns in other countries. The value of German trade with Canada is small, however, compared with that of the United States and the United Kingdom, the value of the German goods imported during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, having amounted to only about 2,900,000/-, compared with 28,500,000/- from the United Kingdom and 90,600,000/- from the United States. The most important branch of Germany's trade with Canada, apart from specialities (including certain chemicals and scientific instruments), consists of low-priced imitations or reproductions of British manufactures; the effect of these is seriously to reduce the value of the retailers' stock of the British-made article. British manufactures are usually of higher price than the German goods, and of intrinsically greater value, but require to be given greater publicity, as well as assistance by first-class selling methods, to enable them to compete with low-priced goods. This side of trade is neglected by British manufacturers. Copies of the report may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

## The aniline-dye industry.

Lord Moulton further explained, at Manchester on December 8, the Government scheme for the establishment of an enlarged aniline-dye industry in this country. Lord Moulton took a serious view of our national inability to supply dyestuffs for an industry with an annual output of 200,000,000. We have arrived, he said, at a crisis of our national fate. His analysis of the reasons for the chemical-dye industry being located in Germany came to this: that we have not been prepared to undertake the intellectual study which is necessary to master a new science. The holders of capital in this country have little sympathy with knowledge which they do not themselves possess. The consequence is that great inventions have fallen dead here and have ripened in Germany. Lord Moulton warned textile manufacturers that unless precautionary measures are taken the Germans will be able, when the war is over, to make whatever conditions they like for the supply of dyes. The remedy which he put forward is the formation of a company large enough to hold its own against the German combines, definitely national in character, so that it will be able to resist all attempts to merge it in a foreign combine; and achieving success by the co-operation of the producer and the consumer. A resolution in favour of the Government scheme was unanimously adopted. In the course of his speech Lord Moulton emphasised the almost unprecedented step which the Government has taken upon his advice because of the crisis at which we have arrived in our national fate. Switzerland, which is practically the only other nation from which coal-tar dyes are received in this country, is being threatened by Germany with a stoppage of the supplies of intermediate products upon which the Swiss business is built, unless the supply of dyes to Great Britain is stopped during the war. The quantity of dyes made in this country is quite inadequate to keep the textile industries going. The trouble is not temporary, because if peace were declared at this moment it would leave the English textile industry under the domination of the German dye-producing industry in a way which would challenge its very existence. Lord Moulton dealt with the objections to the scheme. The whole of the dyes could be produced in this country with as great a certainty, if the proper plant and direction are set up, as we could produce a casting. If undertaken on an adequate scale, England could challenge the world because of the great demand for dyes in this country. The objection that Germany would swamp the English market after the war by selling dyes here at cost price was met with the retort that the English producer could retaliate by invading the Eastern markets, out of which the Germans derive the profits by means of which they attacked the English industry. Finally, Lord Moulton urged that the new industry must be on a large scale, must be national, and there must be co-operation between producer and user. Without these three factors the industry would be predoomed to failure.

## Supplies for the Allies.

All questions relating to the purchase and export of food-supplies, munitions of war, and field equipment for the French, Belgian, Russian, and Servian Governments are now dealt with by the International Commission for the Purchase of Supplies (Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement). The executive office of this Commission and the offices of the French, Belgian, and Servian delegates thereon are at India House, Kingsway, W.C., while the offices of the Russian delegates are temporarily at 192 Cromwell Road, S.W. Application for permission to export goods the export of which from the United Kingdom is prohibited should, if such goods are required by the Allied Governments or their accredited agents, be addressed in writing to the Commission. The Commission will only consider such applications if they are accompanied by documentary evidence as to their official origin. Applications in which are unsupported by such evidence, or applications in respect of goods which are ordered by private firms for purely industrial purposes, must be made in the ordinary manner to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, Lower Thames Street, E.C. Owing to the possible shortage of certain classes of goods for which there is a great demand, it may be found impracticable to make any exception to the prohibition against the export of such goods. Consequently, merchants and manufacturers wishing to supply goods for the use of any of the Allied Governments are warned not to enter into any negotiations until they have ascertained from the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement that permission for the export of such goods will be granted.

Having granted permission to export, the Commission will make the necessary arrangements direct with the Customs authorities for the clearance of the goods upon

receiving from the manufacturer or merchant at least forty-eight hours' notice of each shipment, together with the following particulars: (1) Nature and quantity of goods to be shipped; (2) name and address of consignor; (3) name and address of consignee; (4) port and approximate date of shipment; (5) ship or lino by which shipment is to be made; (6) port of discharge; (7) marks on packages, if any.

## Prohibited Exports

UNITED KINGDOM.—By Proclamation, dated December 5, export is prohibited to all destinations of extracts for use in tanning.

DENMARK.—The Government has prohibited the export of malt, vegetable stearines, and raw material for the manufacture of explosives.

FRANCE.—Presidential decrees dated November 23 prohibit the exportation and re-exportation of turpentine oil; colophony; pitch; pine and fir resin; hydrate of alumina. See also *C. & D.*, November 7, p. 35.

SWITZERLAND.—Certain additions have been made to the list of prohibited exports. They include saltpetre; tannin, tanning-bark; pyrites; yellow prussiate of potash; crude ferrochrome, ferromanganese, and ferrowolfram; antimony; benzine; red lead; nitric-oxide gas (compressed or liquid); all nitrates and nitric acid; hydrochloric acid; sulphuric acid; sulphurous-acid gas (liquefied); tannic acid, pyrogallic acid, and similar extracts of tannic products.

GERMANY.—An official announcement of November 25 supplements the list of prohibited exports which was published on October 14, and the following articles are now included in the drugs which may not be exported: Acetanilide; acetyl-salicylic acid (aspirin); antimony pentasulphide; antipyrin; quinine, quinine salts, and quinine preparations; coca-leaves; cocaine and its salts; iodine; potassium iodide; sodium iodide; iodoform; carbolic acid; Peru balsam; phenacetin; pyramidon; pyridine bases; salicyrin; rhubarb-root; salicylic acid; senega; vaseline; and bismuth and its salts and preparations.

SWEDEN.—The following have been added to the list of prohibited exports (see also *C. & D.*, November 12, p. 34): Acetyl-salicylic acid; aloes; antifebrin; arecoline and its salts; articles for bandages, with the exception of cellulose wadding; bandage-gauze; lint, plain and medicated; rubber goods (medical and hygienic); atropine and its salts; bismuth salts; bougies; bromine and its salts; caffeine; refined camphor; carbolic acid; cresol and metacresol; catgut; cinchona; chloroform; citric acid; cocaine hydrochloride; diethylmalonylcarbamide and its salts; digitalis-leaves and senna-leaves; gum (refined); gutta-percha; hexamethylenetetramine; hydrogen peroxide; indiarubber; iodine, potassium iodide, and sodium iodide; iodoform; ipecacuanha-root, white hellebore-root, and senega-root; morphine and other products of opium, such as codeine, etc., and physostigmine; opium, opium-tincture, and other preparations of opium for medicinal purposes; paraformaldehyde; phenacetin; quicksilver and its salts; quinine and its salts; salicylic acid and its salts; salvarsan and neo-salvarsan; serums and vaccine; silk for surgical use; soap—cresol-soap solution (lysol); sublimate pastilles; suture-needles; tannic acid; emetic tartar; sodio-theobromine salicylate; thermometers (clinical).

## Pharmaceutical Roll of Honour.

*Non Sibi sed patriæ.*—CICERO.

## TWELFTH LIST.

ARNFIELD, Lieut. Harold, Ph.C., F.C.S. (of J. C. Arnfield & Sons, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Stockport), 6th Batt. Cheshire Regiment.

BARTLETT, Private C. W. (brother of Mr. H. W. Bartlett, Ph.C., Bryanston Square, London, and formerly with Messrs. Walton & Curtis, chemists and druggists, Hampstead, N.W.), 4th Batt. Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry (from O.T.C., Cambridge University).

BELL, W. H. (lately with Mr. J. Pattinson, Ph.C., Aspatria), 5th Batt. Border Regiment (now serving in France).

BEST, B. (lately with Messrs. Corfe & Son, chemists and druggists, Maidstone), R.A.M.C.

BURTON, F. R. (of Wilsons, Ltd., chemists and druggists, Harrogate), Yorkshire Hussars.

CAPELL, Percy (lately with Mr. Handford, chemist and druggist, Torrington, Devon), R.A.M.C. (2nd Wessex Division).

CLAGUE, W. Douglas, and Ernest Clague, pharmacists (sons of Mr. T. Maltby Clague, Ph.C., Newcastle-on-Tyne), R.A.M.C.

CLARK, Second-Lieut. H. J., chemist and druggist, Lynton, Devon, 11th Batt. Devon Regiment.

CLARKE, Second-Lieut. C. H. (of Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington), 4th Batt. South Lancashire Territorials.

CROSFIELD, Major G. R., deputy-chairman of Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington, and Second-Lieut. E. O. Crosfield, of the same company, 4th Batt. South Lancashire Territorials.

DICKSON, Second-Lieut. B. T. (of Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington), 4th Batt. South Lancashire Territorials.

DONALD, Frank (son of Mr. A. Donald, chemist and druggist, Chester), Motor Transport Service, Army Service Corps.

Farley, J. (lately with Messrs. Corfe & Son, chemists and druggists, Maidstone), R.A.M.C.

FORSTER, H. J. (lately with Messrs. Corfe & Son, chemists and druggists, Maidstone), East Kent Mounted Rifles.

GALLOWAY, T., Edinburgh, Sir George McCrae's Battalion, The Royal Scots.

GLOVER, F. (lately with Messrs. Corfe & Son, chemists and druggists, Maidstone), 4th Batt. West Kent Regiment.

HILL, Private A. (of the staff of Messrs. Sharland & Co., Eldon Street House, E.C.), 5th Batt. City of London Rifles (London Rifle Brigade).

HINKSMAN, Second-Lieut. Jack (son of Mr. John Hinksmen, chemist and druggist, Carlisle, and lately apprentice with Mr. Peter Boa, Th.C., Edinburgh), 8th (Service) Batt. Border Regiment.

HUFFAM, Second-Lieut. R. E. (of Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington), 6th Batt. Cheshire Regiment.

JACKSON, Sergt.-Instructor Herrick E. (son of Mr. J. E. Jackson, formerly of the representative staff of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool and London), Army Medical Corps, Australian Expeditionary Force.

JONES, Lieut. R. A. S. (of Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington), 4th Batt. South Lancashire Territorials.

LAYTON, Capt. A. B. (of Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington), 4th Batt. South Lancashire Territorials.

ORAM, Lieut.-Col. H. K. (of Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington), 3rd Batt. Manchester Regiment.

PHIIPS, John P. (lately with Mr. P. Bolton, chemist, Kensington, S.W.), Army Service Corps, 2nd Division, Transport and Supply column.

SANDISON, Lieut. L. M. (of Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington), 3rd Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers.

SAUNDERS, F. (lately with Messrs. Corfe & Son, chemists and druggists, Maidstone), R.A.M.C.

SHARLAND, Second-Lieut. C. Norman A. (of Messrs. Sharland & Co., Eldon Street House, E.C.), 6th Suffolk Regiment.

STEIN, A. W. (lately with Messrs. Corfe & Sons, chemists and druggists, Maidstone), R.A.M.C.

TALLOCK, Lieut. P. H. (of Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington), Royal Naval Reserve.

WATERMAN, A. (lately with Messrs. Corfe & Sons, chemists and druggists, Maidstone), R.A.M.C.

WILSON, R. (formerly with Raines, Clark & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh), Sir George McCrae's Battalion, The Royal Scots.

#### EMPLOYÉS OF BUSINESS HOUSES.

Over 600 of the employés of Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington, are serving with the Forces. Their places are being kept open for them until demobilisation, and an allowance is being made to their families of half wages, or 10s. per week and 1s. per child weekly, whichever is the better. Other members of their staff are mentioned above.

#### Personal-a.

M. René Blum, house pharmacist at the Charité Hospital, Paris, has been mentioned in Orders of the Day for courage and coolness in dressing wounded comrades under a heavy fire.

Mr. R. A. Jamison, R.D., one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, who recently enlisted in the 8th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, has been made a quartermaster-sergeant.

Mr. John McNeil, second son of the late Mr. John McNeil (McMurdo & Co., chemists, St. John's, Newfoundland), has arrived in London with a view to joining the British Expeditionary Force. He served in South Africa during the Boer War.

Mr. Percy Cheetham, chemist and druggist, of the Hospitals Department of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., is in France making a tour of the military hospitals on behalf of his firm. Mr. Cheetham is an old campaigner, and holds the South African War medal.

Mr. R. L. Roper, son of Mr. R. F. Roper, chemist and druggist, Plymouth, who enlisted in the Public Schools Corps in August, has been selected for a commission in the Regular Army, and is at present undergoing an emergency course of training at Sandhurst.

Mr. W. Douglas Clague expects to leave for the Front shortly as one of a party going to establish a clearing hospital. He is to be in charge of the x-ray department. His brother, Mr. Ernest Clague, is at No. 1 Northern General

Hospital, Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he has charge of the drugs, dressings, and surgical instruments.

Mr. J. J. Wills, eldest son of Mr. V. A. Wills, chemist and druggist, Merthyr Tydfil, who is serving in the Australian Navy, writing to his parents on October 3 from H.M.A.S. *Warragoo*, Ratane, New Britain, says: "We have finally captured the German possessions here, and are in occupation of Ratane. We had some fighting on September 11 in taking Katakane, about twenty-five miles from here, losing six killed and twelve wounded. I was lucky enough to land and get into the firing line, and was present when the chief of the Germans surrendered. Up to the present I am quite well. . . . I am doing my very best for the Old Country, and am quite cheerful about it."

Mr. Frank Donald, son of Mr. A. Donald, chemist and druggist, Chester, who is serving with the Motor Transport Section of the Army Service Corps in France, has been home for a few days' leave. Mr. Donald drives the car of a Major in the Artillery, and consequently has had an opportunity of seeing much of the military activity. He thinks the British soldier in the trenches is the finest in the world. He suffers many hardships, but is always merry and bright. He pays a high tribute to the efficiency of the motor supply service, which, he states, is wonderfully efficient and never fails. Mr. Donald was in the retreat from Mons, and has had some exciting experiences.

Mr. Thomas Hannah, Amersfoort, Transvaal, writing on October 30, tells us of his experience when returning from England in August. "There was no idea of war then," he says, "but when we reached Mombasa we were placed under martial law, and we were led to believe that we might be kept prisoners there for several weeks. After a delay of five days, however, during which time our boat had to play at 'hide and seek,' we were allowed to take our departure. Most of the passengers disembarked there, and others came in their stead. From there we gave German territory a wide berth, and touched land again only when we reached Beira, then at Delagoa Bay and Durban, where the *Gaika* changed her course, going thence to Mauritius. We reached Durban on August 22. When I reached home I found everything quite still, as far as war was concerned, but now we are in the thick of it, rebellion stalking rampant; and we cannot form an opinion when it will end, although the Government are doing their best in the matter. Business is practically at a standstill here at present, and what business there is is credit, with a very good chance of never receiving payment. So the outlook here is not bright or promising. No one can foretell what the morrow will bring forth, politically speaking."

The transport arrangements of the British Army in France have been universally commended for their excellence. The men in the Army Service Corps have hard work and little of the glory that the men in the trenches get, although they have frequently more dangerous work to do. This has been brought home to us through perusal of letters sent home by Sergeant Philip L. Emery, of the 69th Company of the Corps, who is attached to the motor-transport serving the Lahore Division of the Indian Contingent. The sergeant is a son of Mr. C. F. Emery, manager of the Cheshire Manufacturing Co., Holborn Viaduct, E.C., and before the war broke out was a keen motor-cyclist, who also practised flying. Enlisting as a private in the A.S.C., he was rapidly promoted to be sergeant, and has done excellent work with fifty men under him.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Alfred Hodgetts, M.D., L.R.C.P., who has charge of the Canadian Red Cross contingent, which has accompanied the Canadian troops to this country, is a son of Mr. Hodgetts, who was Secretary of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and is himself a member of that college by examination. After graduating as such, he studied medicine, and took the M.D. degree in 1886; then came to the Old Country, continued his studies in London, and obtained the L.R.C.P. diploma. He made public health matters a speciality, and on returning to the Dominion carried several public positions, being Chief Health Officer and Deputy Registrar-General of Ontario. He is now medical adviser of the Commission of Conservation of Canada, a remarkable Government appointment which has to do with



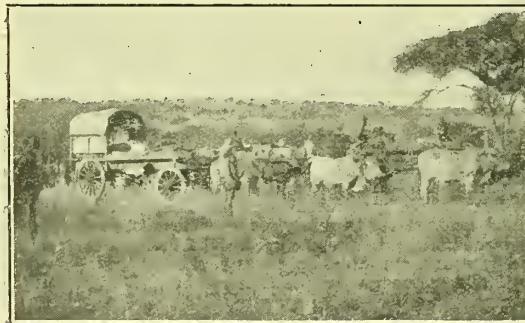
SERGEANT EMERY.

everything for the preservation of the resources of the country, and, health being one of these, Dr. Hodgetts has the supreme charge of it under the Government. The headquarters are at Ottawa. The Red Cross Commission was, in the first instance, in the charge of Dr. Burland, but he died a month ago, and Lieut.-Colonel Hodgetts was appointed to succeed him. The work appears to be of exceptional interest, and the office in London is at 14 to 16 Cockspur Street. "Clevedon," the Thames residence of Mr. Astor, has been handed over to the Commission for use as a hospital for the wounded, and Lieut.-Colonel Hodgetts is now seeing to its equipment. Canada has sent three base hospitals with complete equipment for the campaign in France, and 150 medical men are connected with the contingent. Before the 30,000 men left Canada, 23,000 of them submitted themselves to inoculation with anti-typhoid serum made in Canada from an English strain. Lieut.-Colonel Hodgetts is an authority on inoculation, and has published two works allied to the subject—namely, "Small-pox" and "Vaccination: What it has Done and What it will Do."

#### On Active Service in East Africa.

Mr. D. McGeorge, chemist and druggist, of Messrs. Howse & McGeorge, Nairobi, British East Africa, who is serving as a sergeant in the East African Medical Service in the military force which is defending the Colony against the Germans, writing to us on October 15, says:

"... After five weeks on active service, I am stationed with the East African Mounted Rifles at —, on the



CONVOY OF FIVE WAGGONS AND AN ESCORT.

German East African Frontier. The Germans have evidently given up trying to reach our railway after many attempts, the last being about three weeks ago, when our men, to the number of about thirty-five, surprised a party of 200 mixed German troops having breakfast, and made them beat a hasty retreat. Unfortunately, eight of our men were killed and four wounded. It was then that my services were in demand, for the wounded men came into camp while the doctor went out to seek for more.

My duties are with the East African Medical Service, and I am attached as a sergeant to the Rifles. I have three dressers assisting, while the medical officer is our captain. We have also thirty or forty native stretcher-bearers. I have rigged up a dispensary, where about thirty whites and as many natives roll up daily for treatment. We have always five or six in hospital with either malaria or dysentery; my time is consequently well occupied.

The chemists who volunteered at the outset were called out about September 5, but only Mr. White, of Wardles, Ltd., and myself were able to get away. We two were hurried down to —. Fortunately our services were not much required there. Mr. White I left behind, and have not seen again, while I went further down the line to —. Here I remained for a week, assisting Captain Jolly and Captain Macdonald, of the I.M.S., who were stationed there with the —. I had a few wounded German Askaris and porters to attend to, and was afterwards sent to — in charge of a few sick men. After two days I was sent off in the ambulance train to —, and thence along the branch line to —. Here I left the train with instructions to proceed with the wagons to this camp. The wagons only went to the advance supply camp, and my companion (a dresser) and myself struck out with a pack mule between us to cover the rest of the distance through trackless plains. Needless to say, we got completely lost on three occasions . . . but ultimately arrived footsore, hungry, and thirsty at a stream, where we knew our camp must be, but it took us three hours to find it, and my companion had nearly given in.

We have no idea how long we are to remain here, but we hope to cross the border shortly. We get little news, our latest being home papers of September 3. It even takes a week for news to reach us from Nairobi."

#### Miscellaneous.

The Dutch paper "Handelsblad" states that thirty-five Belgian medical men and pharmaceutists have been arrested after being assured of a safe conduct by the German invaders. The doctors and chemists have been imprisoned in Heidelberg.

**PAPER-LINT.**—There is an urgent demand from the Russian Army Medical Service for bleached cellulose (made from paper-pulp), which has proved a suitable substitute for lint and cotton in dressing wounds. It has been extensively used in the Russian army since satisfactory proof of its usefulness was obtained in the Russo-Japanese war.

**CAPTURING GERMAN TRADE.**—Mr. H. W. Plews, chemist and druggist, 41 Moorgate Street and 14 Basinghall Street, is displaying a wide range of drugs, soaps, perfumes, etc., of British manufacture, which, he claims (says the "Observer"), are superior to similar goods of German manufacture. The announcement attracts attention because of a central tray full of battered containers of German pharmaceuticals and eau de Cologne bottles.

**CAMPHOR AND TURPENTINE** are still very scarce in Germany. The Mecklenburg-Schwerin Home Department has ordered the municipal authorities to seize stocks of Japanese camphor and American turpentine oil exceeding 50 kilos. This is done on behalf of the army, but the stocks in pharmacies required for medicinal purposes are not to be interfered with.

**DYE-FAMINE RELIEVED.**—A large cargo of German dyestuffs, some 3,000 tons, valued at approximately \$1,000,000, has arrived in New York from Rotterdam on the s.s. *Matanzas*, under charter to the Herman A. Metz Chemical Co. Seventeen importers of dyestuffs were interested with Mr. Metz in the chartering of the vessel. It was the first cargo to arrive since the war broke out, but it is anticipated that monthly consignments of dyestuffs will be sent to the United States regularly.

**ELECTRIC-LAMP DANGERS.**—"The Lancet" (December 5, p. 1320) sounds a note of warning in regard to the shading of electric lamps in shop-windows. It is pointed out that the common method of wrapping coloured or darkened paper round the bulb has its risks, particularly in shop-windows profusely dressed with inflammable goods. The glowing filament gives off considerable heat, and when this heat is jacketed by non-conducting material the point of ignition may easily be reached. With free circulation of air round the bulb, however, there is little danger.

**ESSENTIAL OILS.**—Pamphlet No. 100, issued by the Board of Trade in connection with the campaign to capture the trade of alien enemies, deals with volatile and essential oils. The following are the values of the exports of these products: From Germany, 482,500l.; from Austria-Hungary, 78,270l.; from the United Kingdom, 111,500l. Of the German exports, 51,400l. worth came to this country, while the United Kingdom sent 20,800l. to Germany. The value of essential oils exported from Germany to Colonial and neutral markets is 366,750l. Australia took 10,773l. worth of German volatile oils, and India 11,824l. worth in 1912.

**IODINE AMPOULES FOR SOLDIERS.**—Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., F.R.C.S., with the approval of the War Office, has been able to arrange, through the generosity of two anonymous donors, to supply every soldier in the field with iodine ampoules for the immediate treatment of wounds. This was what we referred to in the *C. & D.*, November 28, p. 44. The distribution will be made through the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The French soldiers have already been supplied with ampoules (*C. & D.*, November 14, p. 36), but those that the British soldiers are to get are of a novel design that ensures effective swabbing with the antiseptic.

**FROSTBITE IN THE TRENCHES.**—According to a note in the "British Medical Journal" (December 5, p. 992), many men are now arriving from the Front suffering from frostbite of varying severity. The men had been in the trenches in saturated boots, and after sharp frost at night suffered from a dull aching pain in the feet and were unable to stand in the morning. The treatment adopted has been to dust the affected parts with boracic powder and to keep the foot slightly raised and covered with cotton-wool loosely bandaged. It is suggested that if the men had been provided with large canvas boots, stuffed with straw (trench-boots), to pull on over their ordinary boots, much suffering and loss of men in the firing-line might have been prevented.

## ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing news of trade interest. Please mark the items.

### Brevities.

Mr. T. Maltby Clague, Ph.C., A.M.I.E.E., Newcastle-on-Tyne, delivered a lecture on lead electrolysis in Manchester last week.

Candidates for the Assistants' Qualification of the Society of Apothecaries will not be examined on the new B.P. until July 1915.

A fire broke out in an unoccupied office over the establishment of the Timothy White Co., Ltd., St. Nicholas Street, Truro, on December 6, and as a result the shop and stores were considerably damaged by water.

An outside blind at the shop of the Timothy White Co., Ltd., of Carisbrooke Road, Newport (I. of W.), was blown down during a gale on December 4 smashing a large plate-glass window and doing some damage to the stock.

Mr. E. A. Brotherton, of Brotherton & Co., chemical manufacturers, Leeds, has been presented by the Leeds Corporation with an illuminated address in recognition of his services as Lord Mayor of Leeds during the past year. Mrs. Charles Radcliffe, who acted as Lady Mayoress, was presented with a silver tea-service.

A destructive explosion occurred on December 2 at a small factory near Heckmondwike occupied by Henry Ellison, Ltd., and used for the manufacture of picric acid. The explosion occurred in the building in which the picric acid was being sifted and packed and the whole of the factory buildings were wrecked. Seven persons were killed and many were injured.

Three persons have lost their lives during the past week as a result of taking poisons during temporary depression or insanity. The substances used were laudanum, oxalic acid, and salt of lemon. A retired medical practitioner of Seaford died through taking, by misadventure, an overdose of chloral and morphine, which he was in the habit of using for sleeplessness.

Three bottles of medicine, made up from a prescription, were recently examined by the public analyst for Folkestone under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Two of these were found to be correctly compounded, but the third was carelessly made up, containing 7 grains in excess of ferrous sulphate and being 0.4 dr. deficient in magnesium sulphate, 2.3 grains deficient in quinine sulphate, and 1.2 fl. dr. deficient in dilute sulphuric acid. The vendor was cautioned.

### The Drug Club.

At the annual meeting of this organisation, held at Cannon Street Hotel, London, on Tuesday, December 8, the officers were re-elected, viz.: Mr. Charles Alex. Hill (The British Drug Houses, Ltd.), President; Mr. Charles A. Dunn (Curling, Wyman & Co., Ltd.), Vice-President; and Mr. T. Edward Lescher (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.), Hon. Secretary.

### Royal Institution.

The course of Christmas lectures at the Royal Institution, London, W., is to be delivered by Professor C. V. Boys on "Science in the Home," the first being on December 29. Among the courses of lectures next year will be the following: Professor W. J. Pope, on "Colour Photography—Scientific Applications"; Dr. H. G. Plimmer on "Modern Theories and Methods in Medicines"; and Professor Sir J. J. Thomson on "Recent Researches on Atoms and Ions." The first Friday evening discourse of the session will be on January 22, when Professor Sir James Dewar will give a lecture on "Problems of Hydrogen and the Rare Gases." Among the other Friday evening lecturers is Professor A. W. Crossley.

### Birmingham.

Colonel Wyley, as High Sheriff of Warwickshire, accompanied Mr. Justice Avory on the Bench at the Birmingham Assizes last week.

The County Chemical Co., Ltd., of which Mr. Wilfred Hill is managing director, have taken large premises near those which they have recently built.

Mr. Leaney, Secretary of the Municipal School of Art, has been appointed House Governor of the Birmingham General Hospital in place of the late H. Collins.

Mr. Arthur Smith, who for some years was the dispenser at the Floodgate Street Mission, and has been missionary for some time past, has decided to extend his sphere of usefulness in that direction.

Pharmacists' window-displays have assumed their Christmas attire, and the Union Jack flags, soap of a khaki colour and Tommy Atkins's shape occupy a conspicuous part of one well-known central establishment. Perfumes are "nice presents for men at the Front."

The preparation of barley-water is an interesting operation in this city. There are two sources of water supply, one from Wales, soft, peaty, and ferruginous, and the other of a varied character and source, which is hard, non-peaty, and non-chalybeate. The former does not produce a pink solution, but the latter does. To what is this phenomenon due?

### Harrogate.

Mr. T. W. Crosby, Ph.C., has purchased the business lately owned by Messrs. Handford & Dawson at Montpelier Parade.

Harrogate, instead of being a peaceful inland town, is almost a garrison town, with some thousands of recruits, who make good use of the extensive Stray for drilling-purposes.

On the occasion of a series of performances last week of "The Second in Command" by the local amateurs, for the benefit of the war funds, the Grand Opera House was perfumed by Mr. A. Mortimer, pharmacist, with British eau de cologne.

The manager of the Harrogate baths and wells, Mr. T. H. Buckland, has been appointed to be manager of the Crystal Palace, London, and will take up his new duties on January 1, 1915. When Mr. Buckland was appointed the post he vacates was advertised, and four or five chemists were among the applicants.

### Liverpool.

A case of "wrong dispensing" for an insured patient has been investigated by the local Insurance authorities in Liverpool this week.

Second Lieutenant Saunders (Ayrton & Saunders, Ltd.) is at present acting as captain, with 100 men under his command for training. He is billeted at Mr. Waldorf Astor's residence at Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. Robinson, Exchange Station Pharmacy, and Secretary of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, has had a severe attack of pneumonia, but happily the crisis has passed, and it is hoped that he will soon be convalescent.

Messrs. R. & J. Herman, chemists and druggists, are opening a new pharmacy in Water Street, Liverpool. This stands in juxtaposition to the Booth Line and Papayanni Line building. Near by are the offices of the Cunard Co. It will be situated in the midst of the shipping offices.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., have issued with their December price-list a very useful brochure, setting out the differences which come into force on January 1 with the new Pharmacopœia. They advise chemists to "look to their stocks." This will be followed by a more exhaustive compilation, to be received with the January price-lists.

### Sheffield.

Seventy samples of drugs were purchased for analysis in the city during the past year, of which one sample of compound liquorice-powder was found to be adulterated, and five samples of sweet spirit of nitre were under strength or of inferior quality.

In connection with the classes for students of pharmacy established by the Education Committee at their Central Secondary School, Mr. C. Bell has obtained first-class certificates in *materia medica* and *pharmacy*, and Mr. S.

Davidson a second-class certificate in pharmacy. Mr. E. Preston, Ph.C., is the lecturer.

Dr. W. E. S. Turner, Secretary of the University Advisory Committee, states that it has come to his knowledge that some manufacturers are still using caustic potash for cleansing and grease-removing operations. He points out that caustic soda is, weight for weight, more efficient for such purposes, and should be used during the present dearth of potassium compounds.

#### Christmas Holidays.

The following London houses will close on December 25 and 26, and re-open on Monday, December 28:

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., 174, 175, and 176 Grange Road, Bermondsey, S.E. (also for stocktaking from Wednesday evening, December 30, 1914, until Monday morning, January 4, 1915).

Barclay & Sons, Ltd., 95 Farringdon Street, E.C. (also closed for stocktaking December 30 and 31).

John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., Oxford Works, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.

A. Berliner, 15-17 Worship Street, E.C.

The British Drug Houses, Ltd., 22 to 30 Graham Street, E.C.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C.

T. Christy & Co., 4, 10, and 12 Old Swan Lane, E.C. (also closed for stocktaking December 30 and 31).

Duncan, Flockhart & Co., 143 Farringdon Road, E.C. (stocktaking December 30 and 31).

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C. (also stocktaking December 29, 30, and 31; closed December 29 and 30).

C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., Emmott Street, Mile End, E.

May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 7, 9, and 11 Clerkenwell Road, E.C. (also stocktaking December 31).

T. Morson & Son, 14 Elm Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. (also stocktaking December 29 and 30).

F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., Charterhouse Square, E.C. (also stocktaking December 30 and 31).

Parke, Davis & Co., 50 Beak Street, Regent Street, W. Sangers, 258 Euston Road, N.W.

Sanitas Co., Ltd., Locksley Street, Limehouse, E.

T. & H. Smith, Ltd., 29 City Road, E.C.

Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., Cower Street, Finsbury, E.C. (stocktaking December 30 and 31).

W. Toogood, Ltd., 77 Southwark Street, S.E. (stocktaking December 29 and 30).

Vincent Wood, 4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, S.E.

R. J. Reuter and H. E. Stevenson & Co. will be closed from Thursday evening, December 24, until Tuesday morning, December 29. The former firm will be closed for stocktaking on December 30 and 31.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., will be closed from Thursday evening, December 24, until Tuesday morning, December 29. Small urgent orders will be attended to at Plough Court, Lombard Street, E.C., and 7 Vere Street, W.

Boulton Macro, Ltd., Crayford Mills, Warton Road, Stratford, will be closed from Thursday evening, December 24, until Tuesday morning, December 29; also from then until January 2 for stocktaking, only urgent orders being executed.

#### Contracts for Drugs, etc.

A letter was submitted at a recent meeting of the Public Health Committee of the Watford Urban District Council from the Sanitas Co., Ltd., with reference to the increase in the price of formalin tablets. The committee decided not to make any departure from the contract price.

Settlement has been notified of the following contracts:

Bradford Corporation.—The United Alkali Co., Ltd., for chloride of calcium (3*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* per ton).

Crewe Town Council.—Executors of the late Mr. E. Booth, Crewe, for druggists' sundries for Isolation Hospital for one year.

Malling (Kent) Guardians.—Mr. H. C. H. Oliver, chemist and druggist, West Malling, for disinfectants (14*l.* 15*s.*).

St. Faith's (Norwich) Guardians.—Mr. J. Cossey, chemist and druggist, for trusses.

#### Guardians' Doings

At a meeting of Devonport Guardians on December 4, the Finance and General Purposes Committee reported that since the Board had undertaken the provision of drugs, the cost had increased from 36*l.* to 95*l.* The Chair-

man of the Infirmary Committee, the Rev. A. T. Head, said that he had received a satisfactory explanation of the increase.

The Clerk has reported to the Lambeth Guardians that the new dispensing arrangements (*C. & D.*, December 6, 1913, p. 36, and *C. & D.*, June 6, 1914, pp. 36, 37) did not come into operation till July 12, on account of the delay of the Local Government Board in sanctioning the scheme, and he found it necessary to engage Mr. J. Heeley, chemist and druggist, as dispenser at the Stockwell Dispensary up to that date. The district medical officers had agreed to use the "Prescribers' Pharmacopoeia" as the basis of their prescriptions, an arrangement which facilitated the dispensing and the checking of chemists' accounts. Chemists' accounts for the quarter ended September 30 amounted to 32*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, compared with an average cost of drugs and salaries during the past two years of approximately 65*l.* per quarter. The Board expressed gratification at the satisfactory working of the scheme.

#### From Various Courts.

At Manchester, on December 4, Robert Gardner (24), Ancoats, Manchester, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for breaking into the shop of Mr. Morten Dodge, chemist and druggist, Clarence Street, Manchester, on November 28, and stealing articles to the value of 25*s.*

Leah Taylor, Warrington, after purchasing a bottle of cough-mixture at the shop of Messrs. Hill & Co., chemists and druggists, 62 Buttermarket Street, Warrington, made off with a packet of photographic developer, value 1*s.* The local Magistrates have sentenced her to one month's imprisonment for the offence.

Before the Recorder at the Central Criminal Court on December 9, Harold C. E. Harrison, described as a dispenser, pleaded guilty to six indictments charging him with perjury and with forgery in giving false death certificates (*C. & D.*, November 14, p. 38, and November 21, p. 38), and was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

## IRISH NEWS.

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#### Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Applications for the undermentioned examinations should be lodged with the Registrar by 11 A.M. (at latest) on the following dates: Thursday, December 24, for Preliminary examination; Tuesday, December 29, for Registered Druggist examination; Wednesday, December 30, for Pharmaceutical Licence examination; Monday, January 4, for Pharmaceutical Assistant examination.

#### BREVITIES.

Mr. Robert Hayes, who has been with Messrs. Goldon & Co., of Portumna, for the past eighteen months, has been presented by a number of friends with an address, a suit-case, and rug on the occasion of his leaving to take up a position in Dublin.

At the Ulster Winter Assizes in Belfast last week, Mary Ann Steel, who was charged with the manslaughter of Catherine Brady by treating her for cancer with an arsenical plaster, was released on entering into a recognisance of 10*l.* to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

Mr. Monahan reported to the South Union Guardians, Dublin, last week that he attended at the Grand Canal Street Dispensary, on October 12, from 3.40 to 5 P.M., and the compounder was not there. Dr. Healy, the compounder, said he was in the dispensary at the time mentioned and attending to his duties.

At the monthly meeting of the Belfast Corporation last week, the chief tuberculosis officer reported that in accordance with the Committee's instructions he had communicated with the Secretary of the Chemists' Association on the subject of obtaining a definite understanding as to the willingness to dispense prescriptions on the terms already laid down by letter, and had received a reply to the effect that the matter is at present under consideration.

## SCOTTISH NEWS.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing news of trade interest. Please mark the items.

### BREVITIES.

Stirling Combination Poorhouse Board has refused, for the present, a request by the Stirling Co-operative Society, asking to be placed on the list for supplying medicines to the Poorhouse.

Bo'ness Parish Council has decided that orders for drugs, etc., shall be given to all the chemists in the town in rotation, in place of to one as at present. The contracts will be for six months.

### Aberdeen and the North.

Mr. P. T. Clarke, chemist and druggist, Cullen, has been elected a member of the local Town Council.

Judging by the advertisement columns of town and county newspapers, there is at present a great scarcity of apprentices.

Mr. William W. Hunter, chemist and druggist, Fraserburgh, is a candidate for School Board honours at the forthcoming local election.

Mr. George Skelton Yuill, of Yuills, Ltd., Colonial merchants, Australia, and a native of Peterhead, has presented 4,000/- to Aberdeen University for the establishment of a fund, the interest of which is to be devoted to the encouragement of the practical application of the theory and science of chemistry to the arts, manufactures, and industries of Great Britain.

### Edinburgh.

It is reported that Leith chemists are arranging to close at 8 p.m. each week night.

Last week Mr. Thomas Stephenson, Ph.C., gave an account of his experiences in Texas to the members of the Rotary Club.

The winners of the Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club Rink Championship, 1914, are Messrs. J. D. Hamilton, J. Laurence, G. A. Winton, and James Hardie (skip), of Messrs. Harkness, Beaumont & Co. Mr. James Hardie is the winner of the McIlwrick Individual Championship Cup, 1914.

### Glasgow.

The new panel lists were distributed on December 8, and that of chemists shows that several threats to resign have not materialised, the only alterations being those due to businesses having changed hands.

Under the scheme put forward by the doctors and chemists in Glasgow for the provision of medical benefit (attendance and supply of drugs and appliances) to Belgian refugees, Mr. G. Shiach Kitchin has for the month of November received for pricing under 100 prescriptions from seventeen chemists in various parts of the south of Scotland, the total value being 3/- It is probable that a number of prescriptions have been dispensed gratuitously.

## FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

M. LUCIEN ANDRÉ POINCARÉ has been nominated Director of Higher Education in succession to M. Bayet, who is retiring on a pension.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINE COMMITTEE.—The Paris Academy of Medicine has nominated as the Commission de Spécialités Pharmaceutiques MM. Bazy, Bouchardat, Bourquelot, Gilbert, Gley, Grimbert, Marfan, Albert Robin, and Troisier.

PARIS SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—MM. A. E. Goris, L. L. Launois, and A. T. Sartory have been nominated Assistant Professors at this school for ten years, from November 1; and MM. G. P. Lavialle and C. P. A. Juillet have received similar appointments at the Montpellier school. M. Juillet specialises in pharmacy, the other four come under the more general heading of "Natural History."

AMONG THE DEAD.—The eldest son of Professor Villiers, Paris School of Pharmacy, "fell gloriously facing the foe." M. Geay, pharmacist at Faremoutiers (Seine-et-Marne), was killed on September 5 while leading a party of British through the village. German scouts fired on the party, and M. Geay was picked up next morning in a dying state. M. René Brouant, pharmacist, of 91 Avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris, was killed early in September at La-Fère-Champenoise while serving as lieutenant of infantry.

IDENTIFICATION-CARDS.—M. Gautier, Director of the Paris School of Pharmacy, has informed M. Langrand, of the French Pharmacists' General Syndicate, that in future students of the school will receive a "card of identity." The fact that numerous conscripts, when called up to join the Colours, falsely represented themselves as pharmacy students in order to obtain posts in the hospitals, etc., made some such measure necessary, particularly as genuine pharmacy students were rejected along with those who assumed the title.

THE FRENCH WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION has now resumed the publication of its periodical "Bulletin," interrupted by the war. The President and Secretary sign a preface addressed "To Our Colleagues," in which they say :

"We know better than anyone the enemy's strength. In the pharmaceutical and chemical industry we have been able to measure his spirit of method and organisation, his tenacity, his collective discipline. . . . We have not the right to forget, while resuming our duties, that we must also aid in national defence. We have to fight on commercial battlefields to resist the invasion of German science, industry, and trade, and everywhere to bring French influence to oppose brutal and disconcerting German 'Kultur.'

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.—The November meeting was the first held since the declaration of war. M. Dumouthiers, the President, suitably alluded to this fact in a brief patriotic address. A resolution of warm and entire (*rive et douteuse*) sympathy with (1) all Belgian pharmacists so cruelly stricken by the war, (2) French pharmacists driven from their homes, and (3) families of *confrères* who have died defending their country was unanimously passed. The Secretary announced that two candidates had presented themselves for the Natural Science (essay) prize, and had handed in with their letters ten copies of their theses, which were referred to Committees consisting of MM. Bougault, Vicario, and Bernier for Natural Science, and MM. Léger, Patein, and Poulen for the Physico-Chemical Science section. Professor Grimbert read a paper on the researches he had made, in collaboration with M. Leclèe, on the properties of dihydromorphine, and M. Bourquelot reminded the Society of the peculiar interest of these researches at present. Recently some discussion had taken place at the Academy of Medicine concerning a marvellous anaesthetic for midwifery use. The study of this product in the form in which it was always delivered —i.e., in an aqueous nuclein solution—seemed to show that it was probably simply morphine hydrochloride without dihydromorphine.

[Professor Bourquelot's reference was to tocanalgin. The Minister of War has consulted the Academy of Medicine as to the advisability of introducing tocanalgin and aulalgin into the military hospitals as alternatives to morphine, and the Academy adopted the suggestion of the General Secretary to decline to give any opinion, as the formulæ and composition of these medicaments are unknown. Dr. A. Robin struck by the similarity between tocanalgin and dihydromorphine, asked if they were not one and the same; and he moved that MM. Bourquelot, Gley, Meillère, Pouchet, and A. Robin should be appointed a Committee to study the physiological and therapeutical properties of dihydromorphine. We may recall the fact that Oldenburg showed ("Berichte," 1911, 44, 1829) that when morphine hydrochloride is hydrogenated by Paal's method the base readily takes up two molecules of hydrogen, forming dihydromorphine hydrochloride. On adding the theoretical amount of sodium carbonate to the solution, free dihydromorphine is precipitated. It crystallises from ethyl alcohol or methyl alcohol in fine, colourless needles, having the formula  $C_{19}H_{22}NO_3H_2O$ , m.p. 155° to 157° C. The hydrochloride forms microscopic prisms soluble in

water. Oldenburg stated that dihydromorphine has narcotic properties similar to those of morphine, but it now appears from the above report that something more is claimed for it.]

### A Skulker of the Deepest Dye.

(A War-time Tale of Paris.)

A PARISIAN PHARMACIST had a regular customer for hair-dye—a shop-assistant. He had not seen him since the war began. The two met by chance in the street. The shopman's once raven locks, now more than streaked with grey, seemed to suggest that he was economising during war-time and had commenced by giving up hair-dye. The pharmacist's cheery remark that "he hadn't seen him lately," only elicited the snappy reply, "Nor are you likely to just now."

Further chat revealed that the man, well over fifty, but only showing his age in his grey locks, dyed through no mere vanity (though his customers were mostly ladies), but simply to appear as young as possible, and thus keep his situation.

"But since the war," he continued, "they're all at me. 'Why aren't you with the Colours? Over forty-five? Oh, yes, I daresay you find it convenient to be. No, we don't want to see a 'faked' birth-certificate,' and all that sort of thing, you know. And it's quite a job to keep civil with these sarcastic ladies. So I've let my hair go, and now they'll listen to me. And if I get the sack when the young fellows return from the war, *tant pis*. I couldn't stand it any longer."

### NETHERLANDS NOTES.

**Prohibited Exports.**—Exportation from Holland of pyrites, benzine, gas oil, bones, and ammonium sulphate is prohibited.

**Small-pox Precautions.**—The "Staatscourant" of November 24 contains a Royal Decree regarding the measures to be taken to prevent the spreading of small-pox in Holland. The measures are similar to those which have been issued with regard to cholera and the plague (C. & D., November 7, p. 38, and November 22, p. 70).

**Monetary Crisis in Holland.**—The sixth part of the "Documents About the Economic Crisis of Holland in Danger of War" gives a report about different measures which have been taken by the Government, municipalities, and private persons in order to provide currency. These reports promise to be of much historic interest, and are well got up.

**Maximum Prices of Medicines.**—The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has issued a circular on this subject to burgomasters, revoking the circular of August 8 (C. & D., August 15, p. 35); nor will it be replaced by another as the prices are too liable to changes, and the Minister trusts that no artificial increase of prices will take place. The stipulation that the wholesalers should refuse orders from retail dealers which surpass the normal quantities, and which are obviously given with speculative purposes, remains for the present.

**The Colonial Institute.**—The Dutch Colonial Society, which exists to promote the trade of the Colonies, has published plans for the new buildings to be erected in Amsterdam for the purpose of a Colonial Institute. The scheme proposes to absorb the Haarlem Colonial Museum, which will remain as a division of the larger scheme. On the same site will be built the University Hygienic Laboratory, which concerns tropical hygiene, and hence comes within the scope of the Colonial Institute. Preparations are already being made for building.

**Modern Miracles.**—A booklet has been issued by the "Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde," the organ of the Dutch Medical Society, under the title of "Modern Faith in Miracles," which consists of a series of articles which have been published in this organ by Professor Dr. G. van Rijnberk. The series treats of astrology, mediumistic phenomena, somnambulism, animal magnetism, animals which think rationally, and the diviner's rod. The conclusion at which the author arrives is that ignorance, self-deceit, and pursuit of gain account for a great deal of all the inexplicable phenomena, although when these factors are quite out of the question there still remain many of these "miracles" for which science has found as yet no explanation. He urges that these phenomena should be examined carefully, and that science should endeavour to obtain rational explanations of matters which are at present inexplicable.

### LEGAL REPORTS.

#### TRADE LAW.

**Paregoric.**—At Smethwick on November 30, Herbert Flemins, the Drug-stores, Windmill Lane, was fined 5*l.*, and costs, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, for selling paregoric which was not up to the B.P. standard; being destitute of opium.

**Zinc Ointment.**—At Pocklington (Yorks) on December 5, Francis Slights was fined 2*s.* 6*d.*, with 3*s.* costs, for selling an article which was certified by the public analyst not to be zinc ointment, as zinc oxide and benzoated lard were entirely absent.

**Classic** is not a word capable of being adapted to distinguish goods, said Lord Justice Kennedy in the Court of Appeal on December 4. The Court allowed an appeal by the defendants in *Sharpe v. Solomon* against an order by Mr. Justice Warrington restraining them from using the word, and refusing to allow the mark in respect to Christmas cards to be struck off the register.

**Alcohol in Sweets.**—At Old Street Police Court, London, on December 9, Stallwerck Bros., Ltd., were fined seven guineas, and costs, for retailing spirit without a licence. The article sold to an Excise officer by a confectioner was "Guyot Pralines," and on analysis they were found to contain 28.9 per cent. of proof-spirit. The proceedings were taken by the Customs and Excise Commissioners.

**A Doctor's Drugs.**—In the Shoreditch County Court on December 8, before Judge Cluer, C. J. Hewlett & Sons, Ltd., 40 Charlotte Street, E.C., wholesale druggists, sued Dr. Michael, 210 Camberwell Road, S.E., to recover 11*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* for drugs supplied. The case had been adjourned to this date as the defendant had had a paralytic stroke. After hearing evidence his Honour made an order for payment at 10*s.* a month.

**A Stupid Libel** was committed by R. T. Palmer, printer, Leicester, who vilified Sir John T. Brunner, Bart., and Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., by calling them "swine" and Germans. Both the baronets are English-born men, but their legal advisers thought it desirable that Palmer should apologise and withdraw in open court, which was done before Mr. Justice Bray in the King's Bench Division on December 8, Palmer paying costs.

**Broken Indentures.**—At Salford on December 2, Cousins & Sons, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Kersal Vale Works, summoned Francis Green and his mother, Jane Green, 12 Cheetham Lane, Swinton, for breaking apprenticeship indentures entered into with respect to Francis Green. The youth, it was stated, had been dissatisfied with his earnings, and left his employment in October. Later he was found working at a local pit. He was ordered to return to Cousins & Sons, Ltd., the Stipendiary telling him that he could earn good money if he would put his mind into his work.

**"O. T." Case.**—In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, last week, O. T., Ltd., Prahan, Victoria, Australia, with a branch business at 35 Rushwood Street, Blackfriars, London, sought to restrain Greig & Co., publicans, 186 Canongate, Edinburgh, from selling or offering for sale or supplying in implement of orders or requests for the beverage manufactured and bottled by the complainants, known under the trade-name of O. T., any beverage not manufactured by or on behalf of the complainants. It was alleged that the respondents had sold a beverage from bottles resembling the complainants' bottles, but bearing a label with a different description—namely, "Tingo." In their pleadings the respondents denied passing-off their beverage as "O. T." The case has been settled out of court, an undertaking having been given by the respondents not to sell or supply for O. T. any beverage not manufactured and bottled by the complainants.—Another case was heard on December 9, in which the respondents were Cumming & Co. Lord Anderson held that acts of passing-off another beverage as O. T. had taken place, but refused interdict. Complainant's expenses were modified to three-quarters.

**Debt-assignment Defence.**—In the Marylebone County Court, before Sir W. Lucius Selfe, on December 7, the Utility Manufacturing Co., drysalters, 40 Linhope Street, N.W., sued T. Harvey, trading as the Harvey Drug-stores, 118 Bayard Street, Peckham, S.E., for 25*s.* for drugs supplied. Mr. Bryan, plaintiffs' manager, stated that the goods had been ordered through a traveller, and their receipt was denied. For the defendant, a Mr. Roger appeared, and said he had sold the business to the defendant, and at the same time assigned to him a debt of 2*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* owing to him (Mr. Roger) for expenses incurred

while he was traveller for the plaintiffs. His Honour: Has your firm had any notice of the assignment of the debt? Mr. Bryan: No notice was sent to me as manager. We do not admit the debt. His Honour: If it is owing, Harvey can bring an action for it. There will be judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs.

**Indoor Apprenticeship Case.**—In the King's Bench Division, Dublin, before Mr. Justice Gibson and Mr. Justice Boyd, on December 7, an application was made in respect to the action in which Ignatius T. Keogh, Ph.C., 6 Tranquilla Terrace, Harold's Cross, Dublin, sued John Beirne, victualler, Ballinasloe, co. Galway, for 12l. 10s. 6d. for board and lodging for the defendant's son, and money advanced to him. The defendant's son had been apprenticed to the plaintiff. The defendant now applied to have the action remitted for trial to the Galway County Court. Their Lordships agreed, and directed that the costs of the motion should be costs in the cause.

**Sale of Laudanum.**—At the Welshpool County Court on December 9, before Judge William Evans, the Pharmaceutical Society claimed five pounds from John Conway, assistant to F. J. Nash, Ltd., Montgomery, the penalty incurred by him as an unqualified person for selling poison (opium) contained in a preparation sold as laudanum on September 4, contrary to the Pharmacy Act. Mr. Ernest Watkins, solicitor, for the Society, said the laudanum contained sufficient opium to poison an adult. Defendant was the only person in the shop at the time of the sale. He (the solicitor) asked for the full penalty. Defendant, who has since left Montgomery, wrote admitting the offence, and offered to pay the penalty in instalments of three shillings a month. A letter from defendant's employer was put in, and the Judge remarked that he said he was short-handed owing to the war. Judgment was given for 5l. and costs, the money to be paid in instalments of 3s. monthly.

**Resin Ointment.**—At the Bradford City Police Court on December 9, John Taylor, the Victoria Drug-stores, Victoria Road, Eccleshill, was summoned, under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, for selling resin ointment which Mr. F. W. Richardson, F.I.C., the city analyst, certified to consist of 5 per cent. resin, 3.5 per cent. neutral oil, no yellow beeswax or lard, and 91.5 per cent. of foreign matter, chiefly vaseline. The defence was that defendant and his father had sold this ointment for fifty years past, and it was commonly known as "Resin Healing Ointment," for application to burns and wounds as a covering while the natural healing process was going on. He did not keep the B.P. ointment in stock. The prosecution submitted that a customer who asks for resin ointment is entitled to get the B.P. article, and the Magistrates took this view. Mr. W. B. Gordon (Chairman) saying that the Bench were disposed to give the defendant some benefit of the doubt as to whether he may have acted to some extent in ignorance, but at the same time he had known there is the B.P. resin ointment, and he had chosen to sell something else under the same description. A fine of 10s., with 17s. 6d. costs, was imposed, or ten days' imprisonment.

**Traveller's Notice.**—In the King's Bench Division, on December 9, Mr. Wm. Minton Inglis, commercial traveller, brought a claim for breach of agreement against Mrs. Dickinson, Eastern House, Marine Parade, Brighton. Mr. Patrick Hastings, for the plaintiff, stated that plaintiff, who was now a member of His Majesty's Forces, was a traveller with from twenty to thirty years' experience. Mrs. Dickinson, a widow, carried on business for some time as the Dongor Hygienic Co., which supplied sprays for perfuming the atmosphere of theatres. Plaintiff claimed damages against defendant for wrongfully terminating a written agreement under which he was to act as traveller. Plaintiff contended that under the agreement he was entitled to three months' notice. After his appointment Mrs. Dickinson saw plaintiff in London, and tore up the agreement. Plaintiff rescued the pieces of paper from the fire-place, and the claim was now made under the terms of that document. He was discharged at ten days' notice. Plaintiff, who wore the uniform of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, gave evidence in support of his claim, as also did Mr. Edward Jarvis and Mr. R. J. F. Crawford. Mr. Alfred Wright, manager to Grossmith & Sons, perfumers, Newgate Street, London, E.C., gave evidence for the defence. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, holding that he was entitled to a month's salary in lieu of notice, and twelve months' commission on all repeat orders. Judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

**Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine.**—At Portsmouth Police Court, before Mr. T. H. F. Lapthorn and Mr. F. E.

French, on December 8, William Gourd, chemist and druggist, of 25 Charlotte Street, Landport, was summoned, under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, for selling ammoniated tincture of quinine which the public analyst had certified to be deficient in quinine sulphate to the extent of 45 per cent. Mr. L. F. Glanville prosecuted on behalf of the Town Clerk; Mr. Cyril H. Kirby defended on behalf of the Chemists' Defence Association; and Mr. Phillip Cohen appeared on behalf of Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham. The purchase and analysis having been proved, Mr. Kirby pleaded a warranty, stating that the defendant had purchased the tincture from Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd. Evidence to this effect was given by Joseph Roberts, the qualified assistant who sold the tincture to the inspector, and by the defendant. It transpired that the tincture had been bought from Messrs. Southall and invoiced April 7, 1914, this being the first to be purchased from that firm. Both witnesses believed that the shop-round contained only this tincture, but in cross-examination possibility of admixture with old tincture was admitted. Mr. Cohen submitted that there was no case for him to answer after this admission; the stock had been mixed, though it was in ever so small a degree. Witnesses, including Mr. E. W. Mann, B.Sc., Ph.C., head chemist in Messrs. Southall's laboratories, were called to prove that the tincture sent to the defendant on April 7 was from a batch which complied strictly with the B.P. requirements, all laboratory data as to manufacture, checking, and testing being produced. The hearing lasted for an hour and a half, then the Magistrates retired for a few minutes, and, on returning to the court, the Chairman said that he and his fellow-magistrate decided that Messrs. Southall had taken every precaution to ensure the genuineness of the preparations which they sold, and that the article they had sold in this case was in accordance with the British Pharmacopoeia at the time it left their factory. With regard to the defendant, it had been a question of some difficulty, but they believed he had acted in a perfectly *bona-fide* manner in what he had done, though there had been a mistake somewhere, but the evidence was not sufficient for them to say with certainty how it had arisen. They thought the possible explanation was that the shop-bottle had not been emptied before this new consignment was poured into it. They did not think there had been any tampering with it, but that did not get over the fact that a technical offence had been committed; and, having regard to the circumstances, and to the unblemished record of the defendant, it would be sufficient to meet all the demands of the case to dismiss the summons on payment of costs (15s.).

## Private Arrangement.

A MEETING of the creditors of F. H. Bowden, Ph.C., 38 High Street, Cheadle, Cheshire, was held at the office of Mr. J. H. Glover, solicitor, Liverpool, on December 2, when a statement of affairs was presented showing liabilities 2,896l. 6s. 3d. and assets estimated to produce 676l. 19s. 9d., or a deficiency of 2,219l. 6s. 6d. It was reported that the debtor commenced to trade in 1892 at Manchester, and then purchased a business at Buxton. He borrowed the money from his brother, who is a cash creditor for 2,414l. odd. The debtor left the business at Buxton in 1907 and commenced at his present address. With the exception of the ordinary cash-book and debtors' ledger, no books of account have been kept. The rent of debtor's premises was 50l. per annum, and there was three months' rent due. After fully discussing the matter it was resolved that the creditors should accept a composition of 6s. 8d. in the pound, and that the debtor's brother should be allowed to rank for dividend after that amount had been paid to the creditors. Mr. Mounsey was appointed trustee, and a committee of three of the largest creditors was elected. The following are creditors: Bidwell, Bidwell & Co. (3l.); The British Drug Houses, Ltd. (45l.); Chemists' Sundries, Ltd. (8l.); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (45l.); Fassett & Johnson (5l.); D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd. (6l.); Harkness, Beaumont & Co. (8l.); Heath Bros. (16l.); Idris & Co., Ltd. (5l.); T. Kerfoot & Co. (5l.); Lorimer-Marshall, Ltd. (5l.); S. Maw, Son & Sons (7l.); B. Robinson & Co., Ltd. (5l.); Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd. (12l.); A. de St. Dalmas & Co. (15l.); Sumner & Co., Ltd. (7l.); J. Townsend & Sons (3l.); Warrick Bros., Ltd. (10l.); Wigglesworth & Co. (5l.); J. F. Wilkinson (5l.); J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd. (46l.); York Glass Co. (8l.).

## GAZETTE.

## Partnerships Dissolved.

GARDNER, W. C., and GARDNER, J. C., Barrow-in-Furness and Ulverston, mineral-water manufacturers, under the style of Thomson & Sons.

GRAHAM, S. D., and COPLESTONE, W. D., Newbury, Berks, medical practitioners, under the style of Graham & Coplestone.

SCOTT, W., and ANDERSON, G. E., Ashton-on-Mersey, near Manchester, physicians and surgeons.

## LIMITED COMPANIES.

## New Companies Registered.

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500*l.* The first directors are Daniel Luxenburg and Philip Bernstein. R.O., 1 Upper James Street, Golden Square, W.

TORRIDON ROAD DRUG-STORES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 600*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of A. J. Willson, 185 Torridon Road, Catford, Kent. The first directors are A. J. Willson, H. W. Brown, and A. J. A. Willson.

JOSEPH BAMFORTH, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 280*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement between Louisa J. Bamforth and Joseph Bamforth of the first part, Alan Bamforth (for the company) of the second part, and Arnold Bamforth of the third part, for the acquisition of, and for enabling the said Louisa J. Bamforth, her executors, administrators, assigns, or testamentary nominees to carry on, the business of a chemist, druggist, etc., recently carried on by the late J. Bamforth, under the bequest thereof to her contained in his will. The subscribers are Mrs. L. J. Bamforth, Alan Bamforth, and Arnold Bamforth. R.O., 74 Winwick Street, Warrington.

## Company News.

CHRISTOPHER THOMAS & BROTHER, LTD.—Mr. Justice Eve on December 10 authorised the reduction of the capital of this company from 360,000*l.* to 55,000*l.*

IDRIS & CO., LTD.—The report of the directors for the year ended October 31, 1914, states that the profit for the year is 3,256*l.* 10s. 5*d.*, as compared with 2,102*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* for the preceding year. This is after charging debenture interest and writing off depreciations. The sales show a fair increase, and this, together with a saving effected in the working expenses, has resulted in an improvement in the profit. A dividend of 3 per cent. is recommended on the "A" preference shares, which will absorb 3,300*l.*; deducting this from the amount standing to the credit of profit-and-loss account, which includes an amount brought forward from the previous year, 1,809*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* is left to carry forward. The directors have pleasure in recording the high honour conferred on their colleague Sir James Bradford by H.M. the King during the past year.

LLOYD'S DRUG-STORES, LTD.—A meeting of the creditors of this company, carrying on business at 46 and 195 Northdown Road, Margate, was held at 32 Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., on December 8, Mr. Parkin S. Booth, liquidator, presiding. Mr. Booth reported that the directors of the company were Mr. H. S. Picton, Mrs. Picton, Mr. T. Fovett, and Mr. H. Bedding; the liabilities were 350*l.*, and the assets were stated at 71*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, but if a borough rate amounting to 28*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* has to be met the assets would be reduced to 42*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* The chief personality in the business was Mr. H. S. Picton, who had been identified with the opening of many chemists' shops in different parts of the country. Some of these had been closed and some had been disposed of, while in connection with one shop which had been sold to a Mr. Porter, Mr. Picton was now stated to be acting as manager in that shop. After further explanations it was decided to leave the liquidation in Mr. Booth's hands. The following are creditors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd. (4*l.*); W. B. Cartwright, Ltd. (10*l.*); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (6*l.*); J. Ewen & Sons (4*l.*); J. Grossmith & Sons (6*l.*); D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd. (10*l.*); Pritchard & Constance, Ltd. (7*l.*); H. C. Quelch & Co., Ltd. (4*l.*); Shirley Bros., Ltd. (15*l.*); Thos. Waide & Sons (4*l.*); R. V. Warner (10*l.*); X. L. Rubber Co. (8*l.*); Van Essen Co., Ltd. (5*l.*).

## BIRTHS.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

DUNDEE.—At Malone Pharmacy, 95 University Road, Belfast, on December 1, the wife of James Dundee, Ph.C., of twin daughters.

FLEMING.—At The Pharmacy, 68 Roundhay Road, Leeds, on November 2, the wife of A. Fleming, of a daughter.

VEALE.—At Bebington, Dutton Terrace, Medindie, Adelaide, South Australia, on August 6, the wife of Ben Veale, of a daughter. [Mrs. Veale is the second daughter of Mr. J. E. Jackson, for many years on the representative staff of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool.]

## MARRIAGE.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

PECK—JACKSON.—At Medindie Congregational Church, Adelaide, South Australia, by the Rev. William Hawke, on October 7, Rupert J. Peck, of Reynella, Ltd., to Ada, daughter of Mr. J. E. Jackson.

## DEATHS.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

BUTCHER.—At "Aldwick," Rugby Road, Worthing, on November 25, Mr. George Stephen Butcher, chemist and druggist, late of Manchester, aged sixty-seven.

HEARNSHAW.—On December 4, Mr. Robert Maltby Hearnshaw, chemist and druggist, son of Mr. J. W. Hearnshaw, chemist and druggist, senior partner of Messrs. Donington & Co., chemists and druggists, Spalding, aged twenty-six.

HITTOF.—At Munster i/W., Germany, Dr. Wilhelm Hittorf, aged ninety, the well-known physicist. Following up the work of Faraday, he investigated the electrolysis of solutions, and published the results in an essay entitled "On the Wandering of the Ions during Electrolysis."

IVISON.—At Brigham Road, Cockermouth, on December 4, Mr. W. R. Ivison, aged fifty-six. Mr. Ivison served his apprenticeship at a chemist's at Glasgow, and before going into business for himself was with Messrs. Straughton & Brown, chemists and druggists, Cockermouth.

KEEN.—Suddenly, at West Cornwall Infirmary, Penzance, on December 1, Mr. Walter H. Keen, chemist and druggist, Queen Square, Penzance. Mr. Keen was taken ill while at business, and died shortly after his removal to the infirmary. He was about fifty years of age, and was a competent pharmacist who took a warm interest in the movements of his calling, and his communications to our columns were always good reading.

KIMBER.—Mr. A. W. Kimber, 82 Church Street, Hunslet, Leeds, has just lost his father, Mr. J. W. Kimber, J.P., Fyfield Wick, Abingdon, Berkshire, who died on November 23, aged eighty-three. He was a well-known and highly respected gentleman-farmer.

MAUCHLEN.—At 30 Windsor Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, on November 26, Mr. Robert Mauchlen, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-four.

NEWBERRY.—At Sanderstead, on December 8, Emma, widow of the late Lionel Newberry, Charterhouse Square, London.

PFEIFFER.—At Crosslees, Milngavie, on December 2, Mr. Charles H. Pfeiffer, director of Lorimer & Moyes, Ltd., aged thirty-seven. He was highly respected by the drug-trade in Scotland, and general regret is expressed at his comparatively early death.

SHAW.—At 95 Elland Road, Leeds, on November 20, Mr. J. W. T. Shaw, son of Mr. J. W. Shaw, Hunslet Hall Road, Leeds, aged thirty-seven. Mr. Shaw conducted his father's aerated-water business, and succumbed to an attack of pneumonia. He was buried at Belle-Vue Cemetery, Wakefield, on November 24.

WILD.—At Vernon House, Hyde (Cheshire), on December 1, Mr. Frederick Wild, J.P., chemist and druggist, aged seventy. Mr. Wild was in business in Hyde for some years, and about twenty-seven years ago he established oil-refining works there.

WILLIAMS.—At 7 Benjamin Road, Wrexham, on November 20, Mrs. D. R. Williams, widow of the late John Williams, chemist and druggist, Wrexham, aged sixty-four.

WIMPORY.—At 162 Upper Clapton Road, London, N.E., on December 4, after two days' illness, Annie, wife of Mr. Edward Wimpory, 131 and 132 Bunhill Row, E.C., aged sixty-six.

## WILLS PROVEN.

SIR HENRY LITTLEJOHN, medical officer of health for the City of Edinburgh, left personal estate amounting to £6,624*l.*

MR. ROBERT CRUMP MASON, chemist and druggist, "Ste Marguerite," Birmingham Road, Bromsgrove, who died on October 3, left estate of the gross value of £677*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* of which £649*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* is net personality.

MR. RICHARD FOX SMITH, chemist and druggist, 33 High Street, Barton-on-Humber, who died on October 7, left estate valued at £3,310*l.* 15*s.* gross, with net personality £98*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

MR. WILLIAM PATTERSON ROBERTSON, 22 Cranley Gardens, London, S.W., managing director of the Rosario Nitrate Co., Ltd., who died on October 13, left estate of the gross value of £11,184*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, of which £22,917*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* is net personality.

MR. EDWARD RILEY, F.I.C., F.C.S., Bisham, Berkshire, who died on September 12, left estate of the gross value of £117,774*l.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at £108,040*l.* He left £1,000*l.* to the Institute of Chemistry and £2,000*l.* to the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

MR. JOHN NESBIT, Ph.C., 32 Wellington Street, Portobello, who died on August 5 last, aged seventy-nine, left, in addition to real estate, personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £5,894*l.* Probate of his deed of settlement, dated October 2, 1913, with a codicil of October 6, 1913, has been granted to Mr. Jas. Nesbit, his son; Mr. Geo. Gladman Braid, Glasgow; and Mr. Jas. Christie, Aberdeen, medical practitioner.

## PERSONALITIES.

Authenticated information for this section will be received by the Editor, and published, if not in the nature of advertisement.

MR. D. H. B. WRIDE, son of Mr. W. Blake-Wride, pharmacist, Forest Hill, London, S.E., has passed the Final examination for B.Sc. with honours at the London University, Gower Street.

BROTHER HENRY J. DALGLEISH, P.M., 39, P.P.G.D., Devonshire, has been re-elected for the sixth year one of the twelve members of the Board of Benevolence of the Grand Lodge of England.

ALDERMAN J. V. MAINPRIZE, chemist and druggist, has been elected Chairman of the Bridlington Borough Education Committee, and Alderman L. Mainprize Vice-Chairman of the same body.

MR. F. A. BELL, chemist and druggist, for several years assistant buyer for the drug-department of Harrods, Ltd., has been appointed general manager of S. F. Goss, Ltd., with a seat on the board of directors.

ALDERMAN PHILLIPS, Ph.C., Wigan, has been appointed a Governor of the Wigan Grammar School and a representative of the Corporation on the governing body of the Wigan and District Mining and Technical College.

MR. ROBERT HENRY HORSTMAN, of the Snow Hill engineering staff of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, has been presented by the firm with a handsome marble clock, bearing an appropriate inscription, to commemorate his completion of twenty-one years' service.

MR. ALFRED JERROLD-NATHAN, who has succeeded Mr. Horace Davenport as chairman of Barclay & Sons, Ltd., Farringdon Street, E.C., is



MR. JERROLD-NATHAN.

the head of Alfred J. Nathan & Co., export merchants, New Bridge Street, E.C., and is a member of the Common Council, having represented Farringdon Ward Without since 1905. He is an active member of the London Chamber of Commerce. Since he became chairman of Barclay & Sons important alterations have been carried out in the premises, including the erection of a large and handsome showroom and extension of the manufacturing department. Our portrait of Mr. Jerrold-Nathan indicates that he is possessed of a vigorous personality. Mr. Geo. R. Barclay continues as managing director of the business, and Mr. Chas. F. Bryant as secretary.

## TRADE NOTES.

MESSRS. JEWSBURY & BROWN's Manchester telephone number now is City 8000 (three lines).

HONEY for chemists is offered by the Western Honey Co., 1 Mallow Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

SANTONEX is the latest toilet speciality introduced by Tokalon, Ltd., 212-214 Great Portland Street, London, W.

WINDOW-DISPLAYS of Mellin's Food help to make 22*½* per cent. to the retailer, and particulars can be obtained from the makers at Peckham, London.

EVANS' LYSOL has been so much in demand that Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool and London, have had difficulty in keeping pace with orders. They can now.

THE ETNA CHEMICAL Co., 59 Bank Street, New York, is prepared to show British manufacturers how to do business in the United States, where there is a good demand for British goods.

CAMP COMFORTS make good business in these war-days. May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., Dublin and London, are presenting a showease to buyers of a selected series of such lines which they offer.

"WHITE CROSS" is the brand which Shirley Bros., Ltd., Whitecross Works, London, S.E., apply to their products—toilet-lanoline and carbolic tooth-powder, put up in good style, being among them.

WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR SOAP is booming at present, the public and trade competitions being responsible for this to some extent. Chemists who are going in for the window-display prizes are reminded of their chances.

MR. TOM LAYCOCK, who has represented Messrs. Johnsen & Jorgensen and H. Poths & Co. for twelve years, is starting business on his own account, and will trade under the style of Tom Laycock & Co., glass-bottle manufacturers, Holbeck Lane, Leeds.

"THE GIFTS OF SCIENCE" is the title of an illustrated booklet which the Angier Chemical Co., Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C., will send to any of our subscribers on application. Showcards and window-display materials are also sent free to retailers.

THE N. A. P. Co., 37 Goose Gate, Nottingham, are the makers of "Cristaline" antiseptic shaving-block, a good line for retailers at present. It will be remembered that their "Baffo" moustache fixer and trainer introduced some time ago has points which commend it to the rank and file.

PACKED SPECIALITIES.—Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, send us a copy of the first edition of "The Book of Packed Goods and Specialities," for copies of which they invite applications from our readers. It is an excellent specimen of typography—well printed on good paper and provided with specially prepared half-tone illustrations. To issue such a list in war-time requires, it is thought, some explanation, and the amply sufficient reason is given in the preface that, as the public buy more vigilantly now, the quality and value of the products referred to in the list are suited for the times. Our subscribers should send a post-card request for the list—it is well worth studying.

THE PNEUMOSAN Co., 132 Great Portland Street, London, W., have in preparation a series of new reports by competent medical authorities on the use of Pneumosan (C. & D., July 11, p. 53) as an injection in tuberculosis. This remedy has been extensively tested by medical men and in many sanatoria and institutions, both at home and abroad, during the past four years, and the published reports show that the benefits derived from the Pneumosan treatment, particularly in the early stages of the disease, are generally permanent, and that its use is considered free from danger even in advanced cases. The advantages claimed for it over the tuberculin treatment are: Simpler technique, no dangerous reaction on injection, non-poisonous, and the time required for the treatment is much shorter. The preparation is made in London



GOODALL BACKHOUSE LTD., LEEDS AND LONDON

under the supervision of Mr. A. M. Newtein, B.Sc., F.C.S., and is supplied in bottles containing twenty to thirty injections, price 1s. 6d., carriage paid to any part of the United Kingdom. The trade discount is 20 per cent.

THE PEEPS OF COUNTER-SALES, which Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are at present publishing in the *C. & D.*, form an interesting series, and are apparently designed to give retailers ideas about something fresh to sell each week, and so keeping up returns. This week's item is No. 710 pocket outfit, "just the thing for a boy scout."

CARTWRIGHT'S WINDOW-SHOWS.—Several references have been made in the *C. & D.* to the successful window-displays prepared by W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialities, Rawden, Leeds, so that our readers will be interested to learn that a folder has been published illustrating twelve of the special window-shows which are supplied to purchasers of the Cartwright products. The selection is good, and embodies some clever ideas in shop-window dressing. The window-shows, moreover, have proved to be successful in premeting sales, which is the true test of such displays.

HELICON.—Since the introduction of this British-made acetyl-salicylic acid by the Castle Laboratory, Jeffreys Place, London, N.W., it has been much appreciated by medical men and others who prefer not to prescribe or handle German products. It is offered by the company in powder-form for dispensing at 1s. per oz. and 4s. 6d. for 8 oz., also for sale to the public instead of aspirin in bottles of twenty-five 5-grain tablets to retail at 1s., 100-tablet bottles also being supplied at 25s. 6d. per doz. These are on the P.A.T.A. list. We understand that Helicon has had a thorough clinical trial with satisfactory results, as might be expected, for it is pure acetyl-salicylic acid.

STERLING PEPSIN GUM.—The latest introduction of Messrs. Henry C. Quelch & Co., 4 Ludgate Square, London, E.C., to the English market is the Sterling pepsin chewing-gum. This is a Canadian product, sold retail in 3d. packets. Its introduction at the present time is particularly opportune, as there is an increased demand for chewing-gum from soldiers on active service. The reason appears to be that through lack of potable water or other beverage in the trenches a soldier's mouth becomes hot and dry, conditions which are removed by chewing gum. Another reason why the Sterling pepsin gum should sell is that with each package is presented a "blanket" flag. The flags, which are 5 x 7½ in., are made in a soft woollen material, the flag being woven on a khaki-coloured ground. The flags in the series are those of the Allies, and the impulse to obtain the whole series is on a par with the cigarette-picture collecting craze. The flags are used, among other things, as fancy mats for ornaments, but it is certain that the idea of getting "something for nothing," which is embodied in this advertising scheme, will catch on with the public. Showcards and free samples are sent out with the chewing-gum.

BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.—We have received from Johnson & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., 23 Cross Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., a sample of amidol made at their works in London, which the firm are prepared to supply on a commercial scale. This is a chemical the supplies of which formerly came from Germany, and its production is an effective answer to the taunts that British manufacturers cannot make fine chemicals. Moreover, the manufacture of amidol-Johnsons is to be followed by the manufacture of other developing-agents which we have up to now obtained from the Continent. The company also inform us that they are able to meet all demands for pyrogallol—not of German manufacture. We hope the enterprise will meet with full support and preferential treatment from photographic chemists, so that the new industry will be firmly established on British soil. In regard to amidol-Johnsons, it is packed in 1-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. bottles, with which simplified and easily prepared formulae are supplied. It may be recalled that amidol is a splendid developer, but that it will not keep for long ready prepared, so that in introducing this developing-agent to amateur photographers there is an opportunity for supplying scales and weights, and, if needed, instruction in compounding the developer.

COD-LIVER OIL MANUFACTURE.—The "Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal" publishes the communication on the manufacture of cod-liver oil which was made to the Royal Dominions Commission by Mr. W. A. Munn, of St. John's, Newfoundland. This is an able survey of the industry as established in Newfoundland, where cod-liver oil is produced of a quality unsurpassed in any part of the world. The work of Mr. John C. Umney in legally establishing the characters of the oil is referred to.

## TRADE-MARKS.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1914, p. 237.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 25, 1914.)

Label device of medals, with words "THE GENUINE ALWAYS BEARS THE SIGNATURE W. J. BUSH & CO.;" strip label of medals with signature "W. J. BUSH & CO.," for medicinal essences and essential oils (3) and for essential oils (4); facsimile signature "W. J. BUSH & CO.," for essential oils (4). By W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., Hackney, N.E. 364,019/020/023/024/028.

"EMPIRIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By H. S. Wellcome, Snow Hill Buildings, E.C. 364/114.

"SOLIPAX"; for all goods (3). By J. G. Lebbett, 33 Edgware Road, W. 364,169.

"ARLOX"; for non-medicated surgical instruments, etc. (11). By the Meier Dental Manufacturing Co., 3927 Olive Street, St. Louis, U.S.A. 363,829.

"ANAC"; for a safety-razor (12). By Ashmore Russan, 49-51 Eastcheap, E.C. 363,800.

"VERITE"; for feed-substances (42). By H. Autran, Ltd., 4 George Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 363,644.

"COON"; for vegetable fats (42). By C. Thomas & Bres., Ltd., Bristol. 363,820.

"FLAGS OF VICTORY"; for confectionery (42). By Petter & Clarke, Ltd., 60-64 Artillery Lane, E. 364,324.

"MENTHOLATUM"; ("Menthel" disclaimed); for all goods (47). By the Mentholatum Co., 329 High Holborn, W.C. 361,485.

Device of black man; for lubricating oils and greases (47). By the County Chemical Co., Ltd., Bradford Street, Birmingham. 364,111.

Label device, with words "EONIA EAU DE COLOGNE," etc.; for perfumery, etc. (48). By J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., 24 Old Bond Street, W. 363,765.

"MELZOPAN"; for soaps (48) and for polishes, etc. (50). By J. Mellis & Co., Prestonpans Seap-works, Prestonpans. 363,851/2.

"SERENADE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Merny Frères, Ltd., 201 Regent Street, W. 364,330.

Circular device enclosing castle, etc., for indiarubber and gutta-percha goods (40); "ENCHANTESS," for combs for the hair (50). By the North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. 361,347, 363,854.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," December 2, 1914.)

Device of bunch of grapes; for chemicals (1). By Prescott & Co., 63 Corporation Street, Manchester. 363,835.

"BLUE BIRD," for soaps (2 and 3); "WHITE SPARROW," for polishes, etc. (50). By James Mellis & Co., Prestonpans, Scotland. 363,848/9/853.

"JACK TAR"; for disinfectant-soap (2). By Anna F. Thompson, 63 Queen's Read, Marlborough Station, N.W. 363,974.

"KLONDOL"; for chemicals (2) and medicinal chemicals (3). By E. Coek & Co., Ltd., Bew, E. 364,147/070.

"Novot"; for disinfectants, etc. (2). By Quibell Bros., Ltd., Newark, Notts. 364,195.

"Asol"; for antiseptics and disinfectants (2). By J. Challis, 2 Parliament Hill, Hampstead, N.W. 364,249.

"HEPOL," for cod-liver-oil capsules (3); "CYSTAZOL," for medicinal chemicals (3); oval picture of mother and child, for feed-substances (42). By Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Plough Court, E.C. 363,632, 364,369, 363,503.

Label device including wings, Chinese characters, and letters "M. & L.;" for all goods (3). By Mactavish & Lehmann, Ltd., Shanghai, China. 361,828.

"MONTRELL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By A. Bishop, Ltd., 43 Spelman Street, N.E. 363,711.

"CASCARODYNE" and "IDOGEN" in facsimile writing; for medicinal chemicals (3). By W. B. Cowie & Co., 26 Clyde Street, Edinburgh. 363,976/7.

"ROBOPHOS"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 364,140.

Facsimile signature "W. J. BUSH & Co.," for all pharmaceutical preparations (3); circular medal device, with words "GOLD MEDAL ESSENCES, W. J. B." for aleoholic essences (43). By W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., Hackney, N.E. 364,027, 363,876.

"REGEPERIA," for medicinal chemicals (3), and for mineral and aerated waters (44); "REGETROPIN," for medicinal chemicals (3). By Regesan, Ltd., 7a Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 364,042/043/066.

"OSIRIS"; for an Alpine herb-medicine for colds (3). By the London and Continental Agency, Cromwell House, Holborn, W.C. 364,214.

Three-handed device, with word "TRIMURTI"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Trimurti Co., North End Road, Hampstead, N.W. 364,255.

"SUPPOSITONES"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Forcign Chemists, Ltd., 49 Haymarket, S.W. 364,368.

Star device, with words "THE LESTER SUTCLIFFE SPLINT" ("Lester Sutcliffe Splint" disclaimed); for splints (11). By Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., Leeds. 364,145.

Monogram "P.S.," for food-substances (42). By Public Service Stores, Ltd., 210 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 363,930.

Picture of girl sower, with words "LA SEMEUSE"; for goods (47). By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight. 363,945.

"THIMBLE," with picture of same; for goods (47). By Wilkie & Soames, Ltd., East Greenwich, S.E. 364,210.

"STALWART"; for all goods (47 and 48). By T. & H. Sowerby, Verney Road, Rotherhithe New Road, S.E. 364,232/3.

"COMMONWEAL"; for goods (47), and for perfumery, etc. (48). By John Knight, Ltd., Silvertown, E. 364,3C2/3.

"VERTEX"; for all goods (47 and 48). By Selfridge & Co., Ltd., 400 Oxford Street, W. 364,357/8.

"PEBDEN"; for dentifrices (48). By Boulton-Macro, Ltd., Crayford Mills, Stratford, Essex. 364,310.

"NOVADOPA"; for waterproofing-preparations (50). By Siebe, Gorman & Co., Ltd., 187 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 362,870.

"VITAS"; for goods (50). By W. H. Staynes & Smith, Leicester. 363,128.

## SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale

**New Beta-Naphthol Reaction.**—Katarjama and Ikeda ("Journal Pharm. Soc., Japan," 392, p. 1) have found that a fairly well-diluted solution of beta-naphthol in presence of a relatively small quantity of nitrite gives a beautiful red-violet or red colour. The reaction, which is stated to be useful for the detection of beta-naphthol in foodstuffs, is carried out as follows: A few drops of concentrated sulphuric acid are added to 1 c.c. of diluted beta-naphthol solution, and to this is added 0.05 c.c. of a 0.01-per-cent. solution of sodium nitrite, when the above coloration is obtained. The reaction is sensitive in a solution containing only 0.0002 per cent. of beta-naphthol. The authors are of opinion that the coloration is due to a quinonoid derivative of beta-naphthol.

**The Estimation of Podophyllum Resin.**—W. M. Jenkins ("Chemical News," p. 206) suggests the following process for the determination of the resin in fluid extract of podophyllum, based on the fact that podophyllum resin is readily soluble in a mixture of 1 part of alcohol and 2 parts of chloroform: Measure 5 c.c. of the fluid extract into a separator, add 5 e.e. of alcohol, 10 c.c. of chloroform, and 10 c.c. of acidulated water containing 0.6 per cent. of hydrogen chloride. Shake and allow to separate. Draw off the lower layer. Twice repeat the extraction, using 15 c.c. of alcohol-chloroform (1:2) each time. Shake the bulked extractions with 10 c.c. of the acidulated water and allow to separate. Draw off the lower layer into a tared flask; twice repeat the extraction with the alcohol-chloroform, using 15 c.c. each time. Evaporate the combined extractions, and dry the residue to constant weight at 100°. The process can also be applied to the drug, 10 grams being extracted with 25 c.c. of alcohol on a sand-bath for three hours, and the residue percolated with alcohol to 50 e.e., of which 10 e.e. representing 2 grams of the drug, is used for the assay; the process being carried out as above described, except that the 5 c.c. of alcohol is omitted. It is claimed that the process gives more concordant results than the methods based on the precipitation of the resin by pouring an alcoholic tincture into acidulated water.

## The British Pharmacopoeia 1914.

Notes on the new Pharmacopœia, which will come into force on December 31, 1914.

### The Chemical Monographs.

(Continued from the "C. & D." December 5, p. 50.)

The following contractions are employed: C.R., Recommendation of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy; m.p., melting-point; b.p., boiling-point; app., approximately; sp. gr., specific gravity; sol., solubility; syn., synonym; the meaning of other abbreviations will be sufficiently evident. The symbols Pb and As have been used in dealing with the lead and arsenic limits. All temperatures are given in degrees Centigrade.

#### SODII ET POTASSII TARTRAS.

*Syn.* SODA TARTARATA; TARTARATED SODA; TARTRATE OF SODIUM AND POTASSIUM; ROCHELLE SALT.

The soda tartarata of the 1898 B.P. Solubility now given as 1 in 1.5 part of water to a neutral solution. Volumetric requirement practically the same as the 1898 B.P. under Soda Tartarata. Pb limit, 20 parts per million; As limit, 2 parts per million.

#### SODII HYPOPHOSPHIS.

The potassium-permanganate test is omitted. The salt dried at 110° should contain not less than 97 per cent. of  $\text{Na}_2\text{PH}_2\text{O}_7$ , as determined by the same process as for calcium hypophosphus. The loss of weight on drying at 110° should not exceed 2 per cent. The lead-acetate test for phosphates and phosphites is omitted. Pb limit, 10 parts per million; As limit, 5 parts per million.

#### SODII IODIDI.

Should lose not more than 5 per cent. of its weight at 110° (formerly 120°), and the dry salt should contain not less than 99 per cent. of  $\text{NaI}$ , as determined by decinormal solution of  $\text{AgNO}_3$  (formerly 99 per cent.). Pb limit, 10 parts per million; As limit, 5 parts per million (C.R.).

#### SODII NITRIS.

Sol. 1 in 1.5 part of water. The gasometric assay is dropped, and the salt is required to contain 95 per cent. of  $\text{NaNO}_3$ , as determined by titration with decinormal permanganate solution in acid medium. A test is given for the absence of Pb. As limit, 5 parts per million (C.R.).

#### SODII PHOSPHAS. *Syn.* DI-SODIUM PHOSPHATE.

Sol. 1 in 7 parts of water (formerly 1 in 6). Percentage of loss on ignition is omitted, and it is required to contain not less than 99.5 per cent. of  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$  on titration with normal  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , methyl-orange indicator. Pb and As limits, 5 parts per million (C.R.). The synonym di-sodium phosphate is introduced to distinguish this salt from sodium acid phosphate (mono-sodium di-hydrogen phosphate).

#### SODII PHOSPHAS ACIDUS.

*Syn.* SODIUM DI-HYDROGEN PHOSPHATE; SODIUM BI-PHOSPHATE. Readily soluble in water to an acid solution. Required to contain not less than 70 per cent. of  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , as determined by titration with normal  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , phenolphthalein indicator. Pb limit, 5 parts per million; As limit, 2 parts per million.

#### SODII SALICYLAS.

Sol. 1 in 1 part of water (formerly in less than its own weight), and it is added that the solution on standing is liable to deposit crystals of the salt containing six molecules of water of crystallisation; 1 in 6 of 90-per-cent. alcohol (as before). The uranium-nitrate test is omitted, but the ferric-chloride test, the sulphuric-acid test, and the test for phenol are retained. Titration of the incinerated residue with half-normal  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  should indicate 99.5 per cent. of  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COONa}$ . The acid obtained by precipitating a concentrated aqueous solution of the salt with dilute nitric acid, when washed and dried, should respond to the tests given under Acidum Salicylicum (C.R.). Pb limit, 10 parts per million; As limit, 2 parts per million.

#### SODII SULPHAS. *Syn.* GLAUBER'S SALT.

Sol. 1 in 3 parts of water (formerly 1 in less than 0.5 at 25° to 30°); the reference to deposition of crystals of the anhydrous salt on boiling the solution is omitted; in 90-per-cent. alcohol, as before. The gravimetric requirement is slightly reduced. Pb limit, 5 parts per million; As limit, 2 parts per million (C.R.).

## SODIUM SULPHUR.

Sol. 1 in 2 parts of water (formerly readily soluble); insoluble in 90-per-cent. alcohol (previously sparingly soluble). Treatment with excess of decinormal solution of I<sub>2</sub>, and titration of the excess with decinormal solution of Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O, should indicate 94 per cent. of Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O (formerly 97.3 to 102.3 per cent. by direct titration). As limit, 5 parts per million (C.R.). C.R. also recommends a Pb limit of 10 parts per million, but no limit is given. The titration figure was formerly too high, and was seldom, if ever, attained in commercial samples.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. *Syn. RECTIFIED SPIRIT.*

Sp. gr. 0.8337 (formerly 0.8340). Stated to contain 85.68 per cent. by weight of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH and 14.32 per cent. by weight of water (formerly 85.65 per cent. C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH and 14.35 per cent. of water). Sodium hydroxide (20-per-cent. solution) is used in place of potassium hydroxide in the aldehyde-test; the other tests are unaltered. The following diluted alcohols are official:

Alcohol, 70-per-cent. Sp. gr. 0.8899 (formerly 0.8900).  
Alcohol, 60-per-cent. Sp. gr. 0.9134 (formerly 0.9134).  
Alcohol, 45-per-cent. Sp. gr. 0.9435 (formerly 0.9436).  
Alcohol, 20-per-cent. Sp. gr. 0.9760 (as formerly).  
A dilution-table is given (Appendix 13).

## STRONTII BROMIDUM.

Sol. 1 in less than 1 part of water, and in 90-per-cent. alcohol. An identification-test is given, and a test for the absence of barium. Titration with decinormal solution of AgNO<sub>3</sub> should indicate 99.7 per cent. of SrBr<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O; 0.5 gram moistened with sulphuric acid and gently ignited leaves a white residue weighing not less than 0.250 gram. Pb limit, 20 parts per million; As limit, 5 parts per million (C.R.).

## SULPHONAL.

Sol. in 90-per-cent. alcohol 1 in 80 (formerly 1 in 50) (C.R.), the figures for other solvents remaining as before except those for boiling 90-per-cent. alcohol and ether, which are omitted. The ignition-test for mineral impurities is also omitted.

## SULPHUR PRECIPITATUM.

A limit of not more than 0.5 per cent. of fixed residue on ignition and a limit of acidity equal to not more than 2 millilitres of decinormal solution of NaOH for 10 grams are introduced. As limit, 5 parts per million (C.R.).

## SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM.

Fixed residue should not exceed 0.25 per cent. Limit of acidity, equal to not more than 5 millilitres of decinormal solution of NaOH for 10 grams. As limit, 5 parts per million (C.R.).

## THYMOL.

M.p. 50° to 51°. The reference to the crystals melting in hot water is omitted (C.R.).

## ZINCI ACETAS.

A limit of manganese (tested as described under Zinc Sulphur) and an As limit of 5 parts per million are introduced.

## ZINCI CARBONAS.

A limit of manganese (see under Zinc Sulphur) and an As limit of 10 parts per million are introduced (C.R.).

## ZINCI CHLORIDUM.

A manganese limit (see under Zinc Sulphur) and an As limit of 5 parts per million are introduced.

## ZINCI OLEO STEARAS.

Prepared by precipitation from a solution of sulphate of zinc and a solution of hard and eard soaps. We give the proportions in imperial weights:

Hard soap ...	... ...	7 oz. 235 grains
Curd soap ...	... ...	3 oz. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains
Zinc sulphate ...	... ...	3 oz. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains
Distilled water ...	... ...	a sufficient quantity

Dissolve the soaps in 50 fluid ounces (app.) of the distilled water by the aid of heat; add to the solution the Zinc Sulphate previously dissolved in 7 fluid ounces (app.) of the water. Collect the precipitate, wash it with distilled water till the washings are free from sulphate, dry it, and reduce it to a fine powder.

Oleo-stearate of zinc is described as a white amorphous powder. Odour faint, resembling that of fat. Insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Ash about 13 per cent. A test for the absence of fixed alkalies and alkaline earths is given.

(To be continued.)

## INFORMATION DEPARTMENT



## Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.  
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMUS, CANNON, LONDON" (two words).  
Telephone Number: 3617 CENTRAL (three lines).

## INFORMATION WANTED.

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated. Please address us as above:

188/40. "Iodcheline."  
188/39. "Cinnamquin" (Schooling Drug Co., London and New York) : supply.  
186/51. "Hercules" truss.  
186/52. "Beezaline."  
191/12. "Premier" syrup of figs.  
191/13. Saccharol (benzoic-acid sulphimide).  
191/27. Dr. Kater's "La Pigmentine."  
191/9. "Levaseo" (date of Dover) : address.  
191/90. Donald's electric oil.  
168/55. "Pearson's Cherry Cough Balsam."

186/550. "Turmol Ointment."  
188/551. "Kanine Club" Dog Soap.  
188/552. "Staines Linoleum Reviver."  
188/553. "Tuilex."  
188/554. "Salvarine," for rheumatism.  
188/555. Marsden's female capsules.  
188/556. Betel-nut marking-ink.  
188/557. Lockyear's leather-reviver.  
188/558. Cider antifermen.  
191/28. Tinet, Timonis Co., "Schwartz."

## INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.:

Acid phosphates, 182/9  
Alboline, 180/54  
Aniline dyes (British makers), 176/25  
Anusol substitute, 184/22  
Bain's Di-electric emulsion, 182/47  
Baker's kidney pellets, 181/40, 182/62  
Behring's serum, 184/23  
Bisler's "Esonofele," 158/38  
Bissuline, 178/650  
Blooker's cream butter, 152/24  
Bone shields and mounts, 74/23, 179/65, 182/29  
Bore-thymoline, 181/73  
Bromoform, 178/68  
"Broncho" preparations, 181/400  
Bronzed douche-cans, 74/23  
Cachets, empty, 176/37  
Camel-hair throat brushes, etc., 74/23, 80/16, 182/29  
"Car-ma-me" preparations, 177/62  
Celluloid eye-shades, 74/236  
Chamberlain's cough-remedy, 182/26  
Chinese star-anise oil (importers), 175/17  
"Chippet" boxes, 80/16  
Christmas cards, 179/28  
Cirola bark extract, 141/800  
Coloured papers, 163/46  
Contracol, 175/55  
Corner-flushed hot-water bottles, 155/69  
Cotton wick (for spirit-lamps), 26/260  
Cotton-wool plait (for Agra), 145/70  
"C. P. P." vaccine lymph., 178/67  
"Eloqius Platz" Eau de Cologne, 179/69  
Exodin, 182/48  
Evelash ointment, 181/55  
Feeding-cups, earthenware, 151/66  
Ferguson's glycerin balm, 182/18  
"Fernet-Branca" bitters, 169/53  
"First-Aid" outfit, 181/47  
Glass syringes, 74/234  
Glass unions for feeders, 74/230  
Graphite, 168/48, (for India) 167/60  
Greaseproof bags, 172/13

Greaseproof card boxes, 167/310  
Green oval bottles (special), 166/55  
Gum elastic surgical instruments, 182/290  
Harvard cement, 174/631  
Helfeon tablets, 176/5  
"Hemos," 173/51  
Hexantrone, 181/44  
Holland's furniture cream, 181/15  
Hypodermic needles, 182/29  
Ialine, 178/70  
Ink bottles, 181/63  
"Instra" warmers, 174/36  
"Ivorino" toilet-rolls, 179/57  
"Kyron" muffle-warmer, 158/40  
Laxettes, 174/57  
Layoline (dust-layer), 144/48  
"Leolys" tooth-powder, 164/26  
"Lilian" preparations, 161/72  
Menthol cones, 74/239  
Metal soap-boxes, 126/30, 128/38  
Metol, 157/40  
"Mikado" shaving cream, 175/551  
"Milton" suspensory bandage, 165/45  
Monochlorophenol crystals, 152/24, 152/73  
Mothersill's seasick remedy, 181/46  
Naphtha (for New Zealand), 176/50  
Nasal douches (glass), 74/232, 155/691  
Neo-Salvarsan, 182/45  
Nitrate of silver (makers), 174/39  
"Numol," 176/4  
Oxford hygienic truss, 182/56  
Oleines, 173/27  
Oxylithe, 152/75  
Packing machinery, 181/54  
Paraguay tea, 156/62  
Paraminophenyl-arsinic acid, 182/37  
Vacuum flasks (British and American), 74/238  
"Veltol" agent, 165/73, 161/72  
Vixir, 182/63  
Vixol apparatus, 182/54  
Wattle extract, 163/48  
Wilkinson's sarsaparilla, 153/350  
Wood-distillation plant, 169/34, (for India) 162/32

## OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

### Aniline Dyes and Beet Sugar

stand on much the same footing as regards the attempt to supply them for ourselves in the face of German competition. In the case of both the one consideration is whether the expense of production would be such as to necessitate protective tariffs so high that ultimately the consumer would gain nothing. If it would, the policy could only be justifiable on the ground that in any case of future war it would make us less dependent on the foreigner than we are at present. This seems to be the Government's case, and there is much to be said for it. But we must not expect that in normal circumstances any motives but those supplied by business itself will have much force with business people, and with them the question of price will always be foremost. Mr. Bayley's pertinent letter proves once again that

### Patriotism and Profit

are rarely allowed to conflict in the commercial sphere. The way in which the war has been utilised by many traders to inflate prices would be scandalous if it were not a commonplace of business that my neighbour's extremity is my opportunity. It seems to be an axiom of trade that whatever happens, profits must be maintained; and most men interpret this as meaning that they must be increased. I do not say that this is not good political economy, for it seems to be inherent in human nature; but the fact that it is so shows the necessity for consideration before we embark on enterprises which have not a sound commercial basis. And with the consumer, too, price is the foremost thing to be thought of; it is not for nothing that "cheap," which originally meant bargaining or trade, now means low in price.

### The Title of "Chemist."

says Dr. M. O. Forster, ought to be given up by chemists and druggists, whom apparently he considers to be chemists only in the sense in which painters and plasterers are painters, and allowed only to the "professional chemist." It may perhaps be conceded that in these days of specialisation "pharmacist" is the more definitely descriptive name for us, but we have nevertheless an unimpeachable historic right to the other, and if chemists who are not also druggists do not like to share it with us, they should invent one better for themselves. "Chemist" is "alchemist" writ small, and "alchemist," or, more properly, "alchymist," refers ultimately, as the best modern authorities are agreed, to the art of pharmacy as practised among the Greeks, and only by a subsequent development to the transmutation of metals, and thence to chemistry in general. The first recorded instance of its occurrence in English is in a Book of Simples dated 1562, where it refers to "Distillers of Waters"; and Sir Walter Raleigh, in his "History of the World" (1614), uses it similarly. "A skilfull and learned Chymist [he says] can . . . draw helpful medicines out of poyson." It is a little late in the day to ask us to resign so honourable a title, and before doing so we must have a better reason than that given by Dr. Forster. If the "professional chemist" cannot gain the "appreciation of the public" without robbing us of our good name, he is in a poor way indeed.

### The Early-closing Wave

will surely not be allowed to recede without an earnest attempt to bring pharmacy definitely into line with other businesses, and I am profoundly gratified to observe that certain London districts are taking up the question. A strong public opinion is being formed to the effect that public-houses should never again

be open after ten o'clock, and the present situation shows how quickly a community can adapt itself to changed conditions. If the war is to be a long one we may see a permanent break in our customs and habits of life, in relation particularly to the way in which we spend our evenings. It will be a happy consummation if, as one result of the war, we get back to the idea that the home is the centre of all that is best in English life. There is not the least reason why the pharmacist everywhere should not share in the boon of earlier closing, and I hope that the South-West London pharmacists will be unanimous in the wish to get into line with this new movement. The practical difficulties have only to be faced squarely, and they will be found to be perfectly surmountable, always provided pharmacists are true to their best selves and to one another.

### Sir Dyce Duckworth

has been expressing regret at the omission of musk and sarsaparilla from the new *Pharmacopeia*, and complaining generally of the preference shown by modern practitioners for synthetic remedies with "more than sesquipedalian names" over the "approved drugs," the old-fashioned simples and compounds, employed by our "observant forefathers" "solely on account of their usefulness and power to aid recovery." This is a plea for the empirical use of drugs, the method of men now slighted as non-scientific, and it sounds somewhat strangely in ears accustomed to the talk of the more forward school. Pharmacists are not to blame for the new craze for the novelties Sir Dyce Duckworth decries, though he seems to think we are, and I fancy most of us are pretty much of his opinion with regard to them. "Scientific medicine" has its snares, and the science that is exploited by men with an axe to grind may be open to other objections than those Sir Dyce urges. There is, however, no reason why "the careful observation at the bedside and in daily practice" which he desires should not go hand in hand with study in the laboratory. The wise physician, like the wise householder, brings out of the treasury of his knowledge things both new and old, and the common-sense which is unconscious science is always ready to accept the help of its younger but smarter brother.

### "Lowering the Standard

of dental practice" is not to be permitted by the General Medical Council just yet, but a Committee has been asked to communicate with the licensing bodies as to any modification or curtailment of the curriculum which might be practicable. The reason for this step is that the number of dentists on the register has not increased since the register was formed. In the event of curtailment being found practicable I take it that some euphemistic form of expression will be adopted which will safeguard the G.M.C.'s *amour propre* and enable them to say that the standard is being maintained. This is a vain hope, and the sooner they screw up their courage with a view to taking the plunge, the better will it be for all concerned, not excluding the public, who are at present exploited by an army of incompetent extractors and adaptors. I do not say that all unregistered men are unqualified to practise dentistry; many thousands of exceedingly competent men who are not registered carry on the dental profession, and it is high time that the long-talked-of Bill for enabling such men to secure a legal standing as dentists should be taken definitely in hand. The last twenty years have seen a steady screwing-up in the difficulty of gaining admission to the pharmaceutical, veterinary, and dental professions, but it is now quite clear that the screwing-up process has been overdone. The entrance has this year been made easier for pharmacy and veterinary students, and it is now apparently going to be the turn of the dentists.

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## Editorial Articles.

### “A Great National Humiliation.”

“The fact that our chemical industries are in such a backward state, with certain exceptions of those which need least thought and least study and least knowledge, is grave enough if it is due to our national faults—it is grave enough for us in these days to rouse ourselves as the Prussians did rather more than one hundred years ago.”

LORD MOULTON in his brief address to the Royal Society of Arts last week made the above declaration, and he spoke like a specialist who has been called in consultation regarding a patient. He has had the best opportunities for a careful and deliberate diagnosis; he has not only examined the patient, but has conversed with those associated with the patient, so that he has obtained first-hand knowledge of the patient’s habits, of what is done by the patient, and what is left undone. The diagnosis is complete; the declaration cannot be ignored. “I have had,” said Lord Moulton earlier in his speech, “an opportunity of marking in detail those things in which England has allowed herself to be supplied in chemicals from Germany . . . and I am bound to say it is a great national humiliation.”

It is a British privilege to grumble. It is the correct thing to tell ourselves that we are slow, unadaptable, and frequently unenterprising and hide-bound. Yet we prosper, smile at the grumbles, and reserve the criticisms for a more convenient season. That season has arrived, and so far as pharmaceutical chemistry is concerned, we invite our readers, as the men of the British Empire who are the purchasers and distributors of pharmaceutical chemicals, to consider what the Empire’s part is in their production. Without attempting in the slightest to put a gloss upon our position, it must be observed, in the first place, that there is no evidence of decadence in British manufacturing pharmacy as measured by overseas trade, and the business in chemicals which are peculiarly British. During the past twenty years the exports of medicines from Great Britain have doubled in value, in spite of very keen competition on the part of German manufacturers in markets into which they came fresh about five-and-twenty years ago; but in respect to business in medicinal chemicals in these overseas markets we find

that, as at home, the German products frequently beat the British, and our *confrères* beyond the seas have not been slow to tell us that the German houses exhibit adaptability to their requirements and accommodation as to price which have not only given the Germans a footing in these markets, but have ousted British products of the same class. It must also be noted that there is a widespread belief that German chemicals have been sold by British houses with their own labels upon the German bottles, and this has favoured direct trading with Germany. Other similar objections to British methods and appreciations of German forcefulness might be cited as determining factors in the creation of the present position, but these are secondary to the dominating fact expressed by Lord Moulton: "England has abstained almost entirely from attempting to reap the rich harvest that was opened to the industrial world by the advances in organic chemistry." Germany's grip of the pharmaceutical-chemical business may be said to have begun with Liebreich's introduction of chloral hydrate in 1869, and a few years later Kolbe gave it a double grip when he produced synthetic salicylic acid. Since then our great competitor has never looked back. Nor in other domains of pharmaceutical chemistry have we. In a graphic statement to the Pharmaceutical Society on Tuesday evening, Mr. C. A. Hill gave prominence to the fact that the opium-alkaloid industry is peculiarly British; yet it was a Hanoverian pharmacist who established the identity of morphine. This was at a time (1806-14) when Germany was as decadent as we are supposed to be now, yet it marks the fact that morphine-manufacture is, as Mr. Hill observed, a British industry, and not German. It is also notable that whenever British manufacturers of alkaloids have not been impeded by fiscal disabilities they have held their own against the world, as is exemplified in the production of quinine, strychnine, caffeine, and emetine. At one time, in consequence of a stupid Revenue arrangement, German manufacturers had the privilege of buying in this country tea which was not fit for household use, and they thus obtained a monopoly of caffeine-manufacture; as soon as British manufacturers obtained equal facilities they gripped the business, and hold it. The comparatively recent introduction of emetine into normal *materia medica* has created a demand which is met almost entirely by alkaloid made in London. The manufacture of chloroform has been an Edinburgh industry since the introduction of the anaesthetic, and Continental efforts to displace the British product have signally failed. The manufacture of iodine also was chiefly British until the Chilean deposits and German syndicate methods throttled the kelp-industry. We do not mention these things (and more could be instanced) as palliatives to Lord Moulton's diagnosis; we feel that this is an occasion when we ought to know the worst; but, at the same time, we must not forget what we have done and still do, for it is only in this contemplation that we find courage to attack the cancer which has been eating into the vitals of British pharmaceutical enterprise. Our pharmaceutical-manufacturers have now what may be called a fairway before them, and from reports with which we have been favoured we believe they are rising to the occasion. They will have no financial assistance from the Government; their encouragement must come from their customers; and, although sentiment is a foreign element in business, it is eminently logical to avert "national humiliation" in pharmaceutical chemistry by a good dose of patriotic respect for and support of home manufactures.

## November Overseas Trade.

CONSIDERING the exceptional conditions under which British overseas trade is being conducted, there is good reason to congratulate ourselves on the very satisfactory showing as reflected by the November Board of Trade Returns, although there is a falling-off in imports and exports, but the former are now much larger than in each of the three preceding war months, as the following figures show:

U.K. Imports.			
	1914	Decrease on 1913	
	£	£	£
August...	... 42,400,000	13,600,000	
September	... 45,100,000	16,300,000	
October	... 51,600,000	20,200,000	
November	... 56,000,000	12,400,000	

It is interesting to note also the values of imports in the preceding three months, viz.: May, 59,103,349*l.*; June, 58,272,042*l.*; and July, 59,383,792*l.*; so that we are approaching these figures again. Exports fell in November more than imports rose. The figures for war months are:

U.K. Exports.			
	1914	Decrease on 1913	
	£	£	£
August...	... 21,200,000	19,900,000	
September	... 26,700,000	15,700,000	
October	... 28,600,000	18,000,000	
November	... 24,600,000	20,100,000	

It should be distinctly understood that the above figures exclude all Government stores and war materials, on which a large proportion of the labour of this country is now engaged. No doubt we could do a much larger export business if the cramping conditions and embargoes on exportations were removed, but, consistent with our own protection, there appears to be a gradual relaxation of export restrictions. The features of the imports last month include a gain of 5,688,000*l.* in foodstuffs, sugar being chiefly responsible, but we also purchased more grain, flour, and meat. Hops were 640,000*l.* less and tea 207,000*l.* more, the latter representing practically 4,000,000 lb. in quantity. Our imports of raw materials dropped by 12,291,000*l.*, of which 8,919,000*l.* represented cotton. Oil-seeds, gums, and the like fell by 281,300*l.* to 2,996,100*l.*, but they are 63,000*l.* higher than in 1912. Arabic gums show much larger imports (10,587 cwt., against 4,872 cwt.), but kauri gum fell from 13,161 cwt. to 1,304 cwt. Petroleum imports were much larger, being 65½ million gals., against 46½, an increase of practically twenty million gals., which cost only 127,000*l.* more. There was a decline of 5,751,000*l.* in manufactured articles, which (with one exception) applied to all the scheduled items. The chemical section was 178,300*l.* less at 1,034,500*l.*; and among the principal decreases were painters' colours by 65,360*l.*, miscellaneous chemicals by 63,116*l.*, aniline and naphthalin dyestuffs by 53,900*l.*, alizarine and anthracene dyestuffs by 23,780*l.*, unenumerated drugs by 36,173*l.*, and potassium compounds by 16,600*l.* The few increases were mostly of tanning-substances (with the exception of myrabolans). Natural indigo expanded by 736 cwt., the increased value being 32,710*l.*—a rapid rise in values in the absence of supplies of synthetic indigo. Of quinine the imports increased by 57,982 oz. to 171,082 oz., but on the eleven completed months the imports are 400,000 oz. less compared with last year. Calcium carbide shows a big increase—viz., 14,462 cwt.—and 1,082 cwt. more of glycerin was imported.

On the export side the decrease of 20,150,000*l.* is made up of foodstuffs 1,913,000*l.*, raw materials 2,883,000*l.*, and manufactured articles 14,845,000*l.* With the exception of coal and coke (which are down by 2,085,000*l.*) the decreases in raw materials are not remarkably great. Among the manufactures cotton and woollen goods account for over half the decline—viz., 7,425,000*l.*, a certain amount of this being due to the embargo. Iron and steel goods declined 1,938,000*l.*, and machinery by 1,570,000*l.* Chemicals, drugs, etc., decreased by 327,545*l.*, the figures being as follows :

1912	1913	1914
£	£	£
1,774,000	1,725,000	1,398,000

Exclude chemical manures, which fell by 180,000*l.*, and over half the decline is swept away, the remainder of the decrease being divided among coal products (not dyes) 109,000*l.*, painters' colours 65,000*l.*, glycerin 29,000*l.*, and sundry small items. The actual drug and medicine section shows more "business than usual," the total (205,109*l.*) being 14,000*l.* better than in November 1913 (191,031*l.*). No doubt war requirements on behalf of our Allies have helped to swell the figures, but, apart from this, the closing of important Continental markets has diverted much export business to this country. In the re-export section we notice an increase of 23,261*l.* in chemicals and the like, the figures attaining 132,800*l.*

#### TETANUS AND QUININE.

EXCEPTIONAL interest is at present attached to anything in regard to the causation and treatment of lockjaw, consequent upon the prevalence of the disease among the wounded in the armies in France, to which reference has frequently been made in these columns. We have received this week from the hygienic laboratory of the U.S. Public Health Service a report on studies of tetanus by Surgeon Edward Francis, which were started in consequence of an allegation that certain vaccine lymph contained the tetanus micro-organism. Surgeon Francis proves that it does not. Incidentally he has confirmed Lieutenant-Colonel Sir D. Semple's observation that cases of tetanus occasionally occur in man following a hypodermic injection of quinine. Studies in guinea-pigs made by Surgeon Francis suggest that tetanus toxin is produced in the quinine lesion by tetanus spores picked up in another part of the body and transported by phagocytes to the site of the quinine injection. The spores are thus activated, and the patient gets an attack of lockjaw, which he might have escaped were it not for the quinine injection.

#### B.P. Troubles Ahead.

In discussing Lord Moulton's diagnosis of the condition of British chemical-industry so far as pharmaceutical chemicals are concerned, we have had difficulty in excluding from the article some reflections on the effect that the new British Pharmacopœia is having upon the situation. We have already protested (*C. & D.*, August 15, p. 47) that publication of the Pharmacopœia during the war is extremely unfortunate. This is a time when everybody connected with the manufacture, dispensing, and sale of medicines has enough to do in getting them; and when changed standards are added to existing inconveniences it is extremely probable that greater difficulties will be experienced in the new year. During the past two months we have been in almost daily communication with chemical-manufacturers who have desired information in regard to new standards of pharmacopœial chemicals, and we have also had the opportunity of perusing correspondence between buyers and manufacturers, the object being to get assurance that the chemicals supplied for sale when the Pharmacopœia is binding will comply with the official tests. Without exception the

manufacturers declare that the enforcement of new standards at this time, with the calls upon them consequent upon the war, is in the nature of criminal ineptitude. Besides restriction in the supply of raw materials, our manufacturers are working their factories short-handed, consequent upon many of their men having joined the Army, and in some cases manufacturers are supplying his Majesty's Forces on land and sea. In these circumstances a new Pharmacopœia is a veritable nightmare to them as well as to their customers who distribute to retailers. This protest, so far as the General Medical Council is concerned, may be as water poured on a duck's back, but in view of the fact that the Government have taken some control of the supply of medicines, we venture to suggest that they should dictate some modification of the notice gazetting the new Pharmacopœia, so as to give manufacturers more time to prepare for the new standards, and relieve retailers of the immediate incidence of the penal provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### Belgian Refugee Pharmacists.

AMONG our callers during the week were Mr. A. Stevens and Mr. C. Danis, both from Antwerp. They were both extremely interested in the article "Pharmacy in Belgium" which appeared in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of November 28. Neither of these gentlemen has been successful so far in obtaining suitable employment, so if our readers can assist, please let us know or write to them direct to Cranston's Waverley Hotel, Southampton Row, W.C.

In the article referred to mention is made of the destruction of the *Pharmacie Ingebos* at Aerschot. We had a call from Mr. E. Ingebos a week or two ago, and this week we have a note from him intimating that through our instrumentality he has secured a berth in London.

Other callers included Mr. E. van Raerbroekx (on a flying visit from Knebworth to make a round of the London wholesale houses) and Mr. R. van der Capellen, formerly of Hasselt. Mr. van der Capellen desires a permanency in England, or, failing that, the representation of good British firms in Belgium and elsewhere on the Continent. His announcement in the Supplement will interest.

Another former representative of the well-known Brussels firm of Kaleker-Willemans is in this country—Mr. J. van Overstraeten. He also has an announcement in this week's Supplement. Mr. A. Willio, now living with his wife and two young children at Cardiff, comes (like Mr. V. van Hoorebeek, of Parkstone, Dorset) from Malines. Mr. Willio is a druggist as well as a pharmacist, and would particularly like to get into some house making a speciality of dairy-preparations, such as butter-colouring, rennett, annatto, etc. We are also asked by Mr. Emile Dol, who was established for a dozen years in Antwerp, whether there is any chance of employment for him here.

So far we have not yet been able to place our inquirers for glass-blowers and men experienced in the preparation of milk-products in touch with suitable men. If any of our readers can obtain any information, please communicate. A *C. & D.* subscriber has sent us 10*s.* to be used "in any way you think best relating to your good work on behalf of distressed Belgian pharmacists." We have forwarded the money to Mr. Woolcock for the *Ré lief Fund*.

As showing what is being done in France, we learn from our Paris correspondent that M. Liard, as chief functionary of the University of Paris, has signed the following brief but practical notice, which affects the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy: "Students of the Lille Mixed Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, or of any Belgian university, are authorised, on application, to attend temporarily lectures and practical laboratory work (corresponding to their current year's curriculum), and to frequent the Library until such time as they are able to resume their studies at Lille or in Belgium. These authorisations will imply for these students exemption from all fees for study."

M. Mathurin, Secretary of the French Wholesale Druggists' Association, announces that he will be happy to receive demands from any druggists in Paris or the provinces requiring workmen, laboratory porters, or analytical chemists and other technical men. Among the "numerous Belgian refugees, and no less numerous refugees from the northern and north-eastern departments of France," he finds only too many men of this stamp requiring work; and as he keeps in touch with the Relief Committees formed to receive and aid such cases, he does not doubt that he will be able to meet all requirements.

## The Art of Stockkeeping.

*There are no riches half so great as in the economical use of what we possess.*

THE modern pharmacist, in addition to his pharmaceutical training, must be conversant with every detail of the business side of his calling. To young men commencing business, as well as to older men already established, stockkeeping of a methodical order is an ever-recurring problem. There is no better means of keeping stock fresh and up-to-date than in a weekly or bi-weekly examination of the pharmacy. Nor is there a surer way than this of retaining mentally the whereabouts of those articles seldom wanted yet necessary to keep in stock. For ordering, a duplicate order-book of about 10 to 12 in. in length should be used, so that a copy of each order may be kept, thus avoiding all chance of dispute regarding quantities, while, in the event of delivery of goods before the arrival of invoice, the duplicate may be used as a check before placing goods into stock.

Each individual chemist has, as a rule, his own method of arranging stock, but for new shops and for those who wish to be up-to-date in classification the alphabetical arrangement is best. All drugs should have a small blank label attached to container bearing cost and retail prices, with sufficient space left for alterations from time to time. It is also advisable to mark on this label, under the cost price, the name of the wholesale house and date of purchase—*i.e.*,  $\frac{X}{Y} \frac{Z}{1} \frac{4}{1}$ . Thus one may have a series of miniature references for future orders.

New stock should always be placed behind older goods, which will ensure the sale of the older stock first, and so a business becomes celebrated for the freshness and purity of its wares. This applies particularly to infant and invalid foods and to all goods of a perishable nature. A systematic examination of toilet-goods is likewise an absolute necessity, rubber goods being marked out for special care. Advantage should at all times be taken of the opportunities for renewing or replacing old stock afforded by certain firms. In short, no opportunity should be lost for the keeping of one's stock in a fresh and clean condition, for there is at once a good impression created when articles are sold in clean and good order and free from dust and antiquity. Early impressions are, as a rule, the most lasting, and so it behoves the chemist to see to it that such impressions are unimpeachable.

Patents require the same care and attention as other stock, and here also, for those who have not a better arrangement (and there is scarcely a better), the alphabetical arrangement is most suitable. For this purpose a wholesale patent list should be used, and the patents arranged according to the arrangement and order therein contained. Some patents are best known by their own names, while others, again, are more familiar by the makers' names, so that the listed order averts confusion and leads to a more methodical arrangement. It is a good plan to keep in each drawer and case a card containing the names and prices of the contents, so that the possibility of missing anything when ordering is reduced to a minimum. Sufficient space should be left in each drawer to allow of additions. Each drawer should be marked with an initial letter or letters, as the case may be—*i.e.*, A, B-D, and so on. The method adopted by some firms, where there are three or four assistants in a shop, is for each assistant to have a definite portion of the stock to keep. This is a good plan and ensures the stock being kept up to standardisation pitch. The assistants are each provided with a scroll book, in which the articles are marked down, together with the quantities required, and these are handed to the principal for ordering, he being responsible for the proper quantities to buy in order to obtain the best terms, and herein is the art of buying.

Assistants should be taught to note carefully all invoice prices, and when re-ordering to state quantities which will ensure an even price, as far as that can be done, so as to avoid the loss of odd coppers which so often occurs,

and which means a considerable annual sum. It will surprise many how much can be saved by economical forethought in ordering. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST market prices are to the business chemist the crux of the situation each week, and the space devoted to business in drugs, etc., is invaluable. A careful study of this enables the business man to know when and how to buy, although not at the prices quoted for bulk quantities. One should be careful not to order unnecessarily when market prices are high, for in random orders there is serious possibility of loss while, conversely, judicious ordering will be marked by substantial gain. Stock tablets, capsules, and pills should follow the alphabetical arrangement; in fact, A B C should be the universal rule, prices always being marked either on the articles or on a card close by.

Clean bottles should be placed mouth downwards in lockers or drawers. Where stock-bottles are required in addition to shop-rounds Apenta-water bottles will be found most useful; they are strong and durable. Cupboards containing miscellaneous drugs should have the shelves labelled A, B, C, and a small indexed book hung inside the door. This little book should contain the name and shelf initial on which the article is to be found and, if possible, the retail price. Cut paper should be stored in boxes, each size having a separate box; not in paper parcels, otherwise it will become dirty and crumpled.

Be careful to keep soaps clean and dry and avoid a multitudinous stock. There are so many soaps on the market that to keep all, or to attempt to do so, means to throw away the profit you would have on a few first-class varieties. The same applies to the multitudes of inferior perfumes; keep the good lines. What you do not stock be always willing to procure for a customer, no matter what it may be so long as you can procure a reasonable profit and add another to your *clientèle*. For labels A. & H. pastille-tins, or other similar ones, form an excellent means of storage, keeping them clean and free from dust. Roots, barks, leaves, etc., may be conveniently stored in boxes or in 4-lb. pastille-tins.

The stock displayed on a counter should be varied rather than being composed of a one-article display. Customers like to see little nicknacks, such as soap-cases, tooth-brush holders, nail-brushes, face chamois-leathers, etc., and this stock should be changed every other week, so that regular customers may not see landmarks, but something fresh from time to time. Finally, where it is at all possible display one or two evergreen or flowering plants, and at odd times fresh cut-flowers. This has a wonderfully brightening effect on a pharmacy, and is also a delightful rest and variety to the weary shopper, while on the man in the shop it has a refreshing influence. Then, too, it betokens an artistic taste on the part of the proprietor and reflects to his credit in the opinion of customers.

### GLYCERIN IN BROMIDROSIS.

Dr. T. H. C. BENJANS, F.R.C.S.Eng. ("Lancet," 1914, II., p. 1301), recommends glycerin as an application to the feet in cases of bromidrosis (offensive sweating usually limited to the soles of the feet). He points out that the substances which give rise to the clinical symptoms of bromidrosis, such as indol and, perhaps, skatol, are the products of bacterial action, as also is ammonia, which, on account of its solvent action on keratin, is possibly the most harmful body. The addition of glycerin to the medium in which the indol-producing bacteria are growing prevents the formation of this substance and in place of an alkaline medium, the fermentation of the glycerin leads to the production of a marked acidity, and so substitutes an acid for an alkaline medium in contact with the skin of the foot. Dr. Benjans cites two severe cases which were completely cured in three days by the application of glycerin well spread over the soles and toes before the socks were put on, this being repeated each morning as long as necessary. He suggests that the use of glycerin, by preventing the formation of noxious products and thus keeping the skin of the feet in a healthy condition, would be of considerable value to an army on long marches.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

### Benevolent Fund Election.

A MEETING for the election of nine annuitants on the Benevolent Fund was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on December 8. The counting of the votes began at 10 o'clock in the morning, with Mr. F. Bascombe as chairman of the scrutineers. The poll was declared at three o'clock by the Vice-President (Mr. E. T. Neathercoat) as follows :

Pennock, Alice A.	...	...	...	...	6441
Daymond, Fanny	...	...	...	...	3868
Strickland, Sarah A.	...	...	...	...	3362
Kneen, G. F.	...	...	...	...	2868
Lewis, Margaret	...	...	...	...	2867
Troke, Mary Ann	...	...	...	...	2623
Anstey, John U.	...	...	...	...	2580
Bainbridge, Elizabeth A.	...	...	...	...	1585
Hartshorn, Caroline	...	...	...	...	868
Deane, Sarah A.	...	...	...	...	845
Reid, Betsy S.	...	...	...	...	826
Ellard, James	...	...	...	...	761
Jones, H. Lloyd	...	...	...	...	564

The first nine were elected. According to the scrutineers' report 8,500 voting-papers were sent out and 4,491 were returned. A vote of thanks was given to the scrutineers for their work.

### EVENING MEETING.

THE first London evening meeting of the present session was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Wednesday, December 8, at 8 o'clock. The Lecture-theatre was well filled when the Vice-President (Mr. E. T. Neathercoat) took the chair. He was accompanied by Professor Greenish, Mr. C. A. Hill, Mr. R. R. Bennett, Mr. F. W. Gamble, Mr. F. A. Rogers, Mr. P. F. Rowsell, and the Secretary and Registrar. Among those in the audience were Professor Crossley, Dr. David Hooper, Mr. E. M. Holmes, Mr. E. Saville Peck (in his Serviceman uniform, a few other members in khaki also being present), Mr. Ernest Umney, Mr. W. L. Howie, Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, Mr. Donald Mackenzie, Mr. T. O. Barlow, Mr. H. H. Robins, Mr. H. S. Collins, Mr. H. Finnemore, Mr. E. F. Harrison, Mr. W. P. Want, Mr. A. R. Keith, Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, Mr. Theo. Brewis, Mr. H. Deane, and Mr. J. O. Braithwaite.

The subject of the evening was

### The Effect of War

on the nation's supplies of drugs and chemicals, four branches of the subject being taken by openers in succession, Professor Greenish and Mr. John C. Umney dealing with drugs, Mr. C. A. Hill with chemicals, Mr. F. W. Gamble with serums, vaccines and glassware, and Mr. R. R. Bennett with the legal aspects of trading during time of war. These gentlemen practically exhausted their subjects, so that there was little left for subsequent speakers to say, except compliments and thanks. The VICE-PRESIDENT, in opening the meeting, mentioned with regret that Mr. John C. Umney was absent owing to a cold, and his brother, Mr. Ernest Umney, would read his remarks. We give the gist of the communications and discussion:

#### SOURCES OF DRUGS.

This was the subject of Professor GREENISH's introductory remarks. He said the discussion might throw some light on the sources from which our supplies of crude materials and elaborated products are actually drawn, and bring out suggestions by which the shortage, already in some cases acutely felt, might be remedied. We must consider, he added, (1) the possibility of procuring such drugs direct or by way of a neutral country instead of by way of a country with which we are at war, or of producing them in this country or in some of the various divisions of the British Empire; (2) the possibility of producing or of importing elaborated products in place of the crude drugs; or (3) the substitution of other substances. Regarding the first possibility, some drugs might be imported direct or from America. Those

obtained from the different parts of the Empire might be added to, and he mentioned that Dr. David Hooper had recently shown that foxglove equal to the European drug can be produced in India. In his opinion the present shortage would stimulate the cultivation of drugs in the Empire. In regard to the production of elaborated products in this country and the substitution of these for the crude drugs, this would make for greater accuracy in dosage, and the point is illustrated in the new Pharmacopœia—for example, cantharidin is used for cantharides, and the Hungarian drug could therefore be replaced by the Chinese insects as a source of supply. As to finding substitutes for certain drugs he showed that we have official precedents in the Indian and Colonial Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia, and suggested that orizaba resin is used in place of scammony resin, and turpeth resin may be used for both. In short, he considered that substitutes for drugs which are scarce or wanting exist in natural sources and may be found.

Mr. ERNEST UMNEY then read his brother's remarks on the

#### COMMERCE OF DRUGS AND OILS.

These began with a reference to altered values due to freight and insurance difficulties and financial stringency and other initial war circumstances that led to the Government establishing an Advisory Committee on Drug Supply and the publication of a list of articles whose exportation is prohibited (*C. & D.*, August 15, p. 34). The action of the Government levelled prices in two or three weeks. The almost complete removal of enemy maritime danger more recently has made the transit of many products easier and less expensive. While decreased demand may have prevented an advance of most of the essential oils, there has been no shortage of a single one, whether drawn from near or far—a singular proof of the protection of our trade-routes.

The prohibition of exportation of many important drugs and their preparations and alkaloids was dictated largely by the possible requirements of the Army and Navy, but it is no secret that the Government in framing the complete list had in mind the effect that husbanding our drug and chemical supplies would have on the cost of dispensing under the Insurance Act. Mr. Umney then gave a review of the market position of these drugs during the four months just concluded.

*Belladonna-root* of good alkaloidal value—say, 0.45 to 0.5 per cent.—has varied from 55s. per cwt. at the end of July to 175s. to 200s. now. In consequence of very large Army requirements, the prices of atropine and atropine sulphate have been very materially enhanced, and at present supplies are practically unavailable.

*Belladonna-leaves*.—At the end of July these were valued at about 95s. per cwt., by the end of October they had reached 250s., but have receded to 150s. Very high prices have been paid for the dried leaves in consequence of the inclusion in the new Pharmacopœia of an extract prepared from them.

*Cantharides* stood at 7s. 9d. per lb. when war was declared; that figure doubled by the middle of September, and at present prices have fallen to about 9s. The position of Russian cantharides is affected by the new Pharmacopœia including cantharidin preparations in place of cantharides, and the active principle is produced more largely from the Chinese than from the Russian flies.

*Coca*.—There has been little alteration in the value of the leaves, but cocaine advanced from 4s. 6d. (the lowest price on record), owing to large Government requisitions, and the price is now about 8s. per oz.

*Ergot*.—The course of ergot has been of the greatest interest, the position having been to a very large extent influenced by the working of the Advisory Committee. At the outbreak of war Russian ergot was worth 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb. It and the Spanish advanced to 4s. 6d. in the middle of August, and to 5s. 9d. by the end of the month, when no supplies of Russian were available. The prohibition of export and negotiations with importers and dealers resulted in the maintenance of considerable stocks in this country, which might otherwise have passed through the hands of dealers to America. Prices are now from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d., with plentiful supplies of the Spanish and Portuguese varieties. In consequence of considerable stocks the export prohibition on the liquid and solid extracts has been removed (*C. & D.*, November 14, p. 34).

*Gentian.*—The export prohibition of gentian and its preparations was to maintain supplies in this country, and the effect has been quite satisfactory, the early rise in price from 23s. to 24s. per cwt. to 50s. being followed by a drop to 35s.

*Henbane-leaves.*—The market has been much influenced by the inclusion in the new British Pharmacopœia of an extract prepared from the dried leaves. The price has practically doubled, and, with very small prospect of further supplies, will probably be higher still.

*Ipecacuanha.*—The market for ipecacuanha has advanced gradually from 6s. 6d. to 10s., or even slightly higher, due to increased demand for the root and emetine for Army purposes.

*Opium.*—At first the market was a weak one, due to enforced sales of stocks of opium in consequence of the refusal of Turkish banks to advance money on such stocks; but with the unfortunate intervention of Turkey in the hostilities prices have advanced enormously, and are today half as high again as at the beginning of the war. There has been a corresponding advance in morphine and codeine, the demand for which for the combatant armies has been enormous.

In the following table are grouped other striking changes in values:

	Price at end of July.	Price on November 28	Highest Price in interval
Anise-fruit	Russian, 26s.	None—last sold, 47s. 6d.	None available
	Alicante, 33s.	75s.	—
Arnica-flowers	55s.	1s. 1d. (lb.)	1s. 9d.
" rhizome	1s. 1d. (lb.)	15s.	250s.
Belladonna-leaves	95s.	50s.	225s.
" root	225s.	25s. 6d.	—
Calendula	1s. 6d. (lb.)	2s. 6d.	—
Chamomile-flowers	75s.	New, 200s.	—
Caraway	26s.	32s. Rising	—
Colchicum seeds	85s.	175s.	—
" corn	38s. 6d.	62s. 6d.	—
Coriander	14s.	12s.	22s.
Cumin	35s.	45s., Very Scarce	52s. 6d.
Dill-fruits	55s.	65s., Very Scarce	—
Fennel	21s.	27s., Very Scarce	—
Gentian	25s.	34s.	45s.
Henbane-leaves	100s.	200s.	—
Liquorice (natural)	10s. 6d.	14s. 6d.	—
" (decort.)	25s.	35s.	—
Lycopodium	1s. 8d. (lb.)	4s.	—
Pyrethrum-flowers (Dalmatian)	115s.	230s.	—
Stavesacre	42s.	70s.	—
Taraxacum	45s.	100s.	—
Elecampane	25s.	35s.	—
Althaea	60s.	85s.	—
Calamus	27s. 6d.	60s.	—
Rhamnus Frangula	22s. 6d.	60s.	—
Tragacanth (finest)	19s.	42s.	—

The prices are per cwt. unless otherwise stated.

*Essential Oils* were next dealt with. There was (said Mr. Umney) a very heavy demand for all essential oils coming from the Continent, notably from France, Italy, and Spain. As much as 25s. per lb. has been paid for finest French 40-per-cent. ester lavender oil, and 19s. for neroli oil. With the satisfying of urgent requirements there has been a general tendency downwards, due very largely to the cutting-off of large consuming countries, and consequently much decreased demand. Unquestionably the high price of sugar and the curtailment of the confectionery-trade has resulted in a fall in prices of many of the oils used in that trade—notably peppermint and anise. The fall in the price of the Sicilian oils has been in part due to decrease in demand, but especially due to the Italian money stringency and the regulations adopted by the Italian Government. The figures on the table show serious depreciation in values of lemon and bergamot. It must not be forgotten, however, that the prices of bergamot and lemon oils were, when the war began, very much above normal, due in part to speculation. Coming to the oils largely used for perfumery and soap-making, they have moved in buyers' favour, especially during the last three or four weeks. Prices of bay-leaf, citronella, Bourbon and Algerian geranium, orange, palma-rosa, patchouli, vetivert, and ylang-ylang oils have all moved downwards in consequence of decreased demand. The prices of many of the oils are at the moment extremely favourable. The following table indicates the more important changes in the prices of essential oils since the war commenced:

ESSENTIAL OILS.  
Spot Prices for Highest Grades.

	—	End of July.	End of September.	End of November.
Almond	...	12s. 6d.	13s. 6d.	13s. 6d.
Anise	...	5s. 3d.	6s. 1d.	5s. 0d.
Bergamot	...	18s. 6d.	25s. 0d.	17s. 0d.
Cajuput	...	3s. 2d.	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Carui	...	4s. 10d.	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Cassia	...	3s. 2d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Citronella (Ceylon)	...	1s. 7d.	2s. 0d.	1s. 7d.
" (Java)	...	—	5s. 0d.	4s. 9d.
Cloves	...	3s. 9d.	4s. 3d.	4s. 9d.
Geranium (Turkish)	...	11s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	11s. 6d.
Lavand, French	...	15s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	17s. 6d.
Lemon	...	8s. 0d.	8s. 6d.	5s. 3d.
Peppermint	...	16s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Neroli	...	13s. 6d.	16s. 0d.	16s. 0d.
Orange (sweet)	...	8s. 6d.	10s. 0d.	8s. 6d.
Otto of rose	...	47s. oz.	50s. oz.	50s. 0d.
Rose-geran. (Algerian)	...	20s. 0d.	22s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
" (French)	...	35s. 0d.	37s. 0d.	36s. 0d.
" (Bourbon)	...	9s. 6d.	13s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Rosemary (French)	...	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
" (Spanish)	...	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 4d.
Sandalwood	...	21s. 0d.	23s. 0d.	24s. 0d.
Verbena	...	3d. oz.	3d. oz.	2d. 6d. oz.
Eucalyptus	...	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 3d.
Bay	...	10s. 6d.	12s. 0d.	10s. 6d.
Juniper-berry	...	3s. 3d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 6d.
Linaloe	...	12s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	11s. 6d.
Savin	...	6s. 6d.	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Thymol	...	9s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	23s. 0d.
Menthol	...	10s. 3d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.

Concluding, Mr. Umney said the lesson we are taught by the conditions to-day is the necessity for extended cultivation of drugs and aromatic plants throughout the Empire. No one could have dreamed in October 1912, when the Dominions Royal Commission was inquiring into the possibilities of extension of trade with our Colonies, and evidence was given before that Committee of the possibilities of a wider origin of supply than at present, that within so short a space of time such possibilities might be said to become necessities. It is a subject which needs very wide consideration, and the Government is alive to the position.

CHEMICALS.

Mr. C. A. HILL commenced his communication by saying that shortage in supplies of chemicals hitherto almost exclusively obtained from Germany is not the only effect of the war, nor is the scarcity confined to chemicals of foreign origin. Unusually great demand has produced a shortage in the supply of such important substances as morphine and codeine, the manufacture of which is a British industry, and is likely to become still more British by the use of Indian opium now that supplies of the drug from Turkey are cut off. Persian opium is also being used. Even in the case of German products it would not be fair to attribute the whole of the advance in values to the stoppage of German supplies. For example, the advance in the price of carbolic acid from the abnormally low ante-war figure would of necessity have been followed by an advance in the price of salicylic acid and its derivatives acetyl-salicylic acid and salol. Mr. Hill then treated in three classes the chemicals rendered deficient in supply by the war, as follows:

CLASS 1.—Elements or raw materials not occurring, or not produced commercially, in Great Britain, such as bromine, iodine, potash. Happily it does not appear to be the case that we are entirely dependent upon Germany for any elementary substance of importance in medicine. Crude Epsom salts have come from Germany, but the salts can be, and are being, made in this country from magnesite. There are very considerable stocks of crude potashes; and at a price it pays to purify these so as to produce potassium carbonate suitable for medicinal purposes. From the carbonate we obtain the other potassium salts. Paradoxically, the high price renders a shortage of medicinal potash less likely, because if potash becomes too expensive to use for soap-making and other commercial purposes, such as fertilisation of land under cultivation, so much the more it becomes available for medicinal purposes—after, of course, the necessary purification. Crude potash has hitherto been obtained very largely from the deposits at Stassfurt, and such crude potash salts have been used in fertilisers—e.g.,

kaimit—of which the world's consumption is put at 10,000,000 metric tons per annum. Felspar has been put forward as a source of potassium, but so far without any practical scheme. Now a resuscitation of the kelp-industry would afford both potash and iodine; bromine occurs in America, and it could at a pinch be obtained from sea-water.

CLASS 2.—Products obtained from plants not grown in Great Britain, such as alkaloids and glucosides, and other plant-products do not call for special discussion, but Mr. Hill explained in regard to santonin that the plant from which it is extracted grows almost, though not quite, exclusively in Russia, under Government control, and by some special arrangement the manufacture of santonin has during the past four years been under the exclusive control of a German syndicate. As an outcome of this arrangement, the price of santonin has been raised systematically until it reached 115s. per lb. in July last, since when the price has—in the absence of further supplies—risen to 220s. He exhibited a diagrammatic curve showing the fluctuations

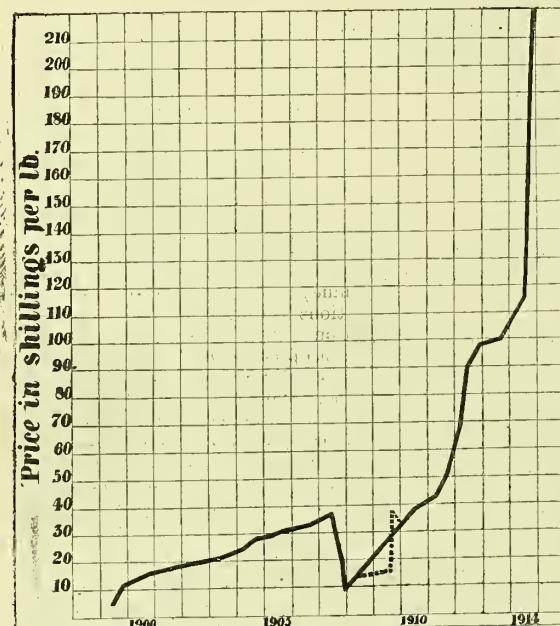
a strong reluctance to take up the manufacture of a line unless there were already to hand a large outlet for it. Reference was next made to solvents produced largely and cheaply in Germany, but not so here—e.g., carbonyl chloride; carbon tetrachloride (made to some extent in England); chlorides and oxychloride of phosphorus; acetic anhydride; acetylchlorides; the chlor-acetic acids; monochlorotoluene (benzyl chloride); aceto-acetic ester; phenylhydrazine; the di-, tri-, and tetra-chloroethylenes and the tetra- and penta-chloroethanes (these five liquids have been suggested as rubber solvents, and are manufactured in England; dichlorethylene is used in pharmacy as a solvent for iodine); ethylene dichloride and ethylidene dichloride (those occur as by-products in the manufacture of chloral, and are used for the manufacture of lysidine). If a German chemical-factory is producing on the large scale a certain chemical compound, and in the manufacture of that compound a by-product is obtained for which there is no obvious outlet, the research staff ancillary to that factory sets to work to find an outlet for that by-product; it may itself be put on the market and boomed as such, or it may serve as the raw material for the preparation of some other substance; and one cannot resist a lurking suspicion that British physicians and British patients have been prescribing and consuming synthetic remedies merely because by chance something occurred as a by-product in a German factory, and an outlet had to be found for it.

Mr. Hill proceeded to give a specific instance of a synthetic for which we have relied on Germany—viz., salicylic acid. To manufacture it, he said, is child's play, but to produce a sodium salicylate which will give a colourless solution in distilled water, and to turn this product out at the rate of a ton or more per week—that is a man's job. Here, as in so many cases, the purely chemical—that is, the academic or paper—process is the easiest part of the problem; it is when one has to turn out the ton a week that the difficulties begin to arise. Although we cannot build up in a few months a chemical-industry which Germany has built up in two generations, if any particular chemical substance is urgently required, then that substance can in need be produced. It may not be done all at once, but it can be done in time, even without any knowledge as to how it has been done in Germany; but it means trial and error, special plant, time and money, and this raises the difficulty of which we have naturally heard so much: security for the future for a sufficient period to admit an adequate return from capital outlay. A tariff appears to be unmentionable, a subsidy appears to be highly unlikely; suggestions are invited for any third alternative.

This security question is all-important for the future effect of the war upon the nation's supply of synthetic chemicals. The immediate and present effect has been to bring out all sorts of stock hidden and unsuspected, to open up new sources of supply, and to bring in products from markets which have not hitherto supplied this country. Some of the products now being put on the market are by no means up to the standard of quality hitherto obtaining, therefore it becomes more than before necessary to examine stocks critically. The reason why the stocks of certain things made only in Germany have not already run out completely is that the high prices have checked the consumption, and in consequence the reduced demand has prevented an absolute famine. After four months we do not find ourselves without many necessities. Actual panic was averted, and the acute stage passed rapidly, as was exemplified in the market price of milk-sugar. In concluding, Mr. Hill said of those things which are unobtainable—i.e., German specialities—how many can be classed as necessities or essentials, or even as of real importance? We want to guard against giving the impression that drugs are in short supply when they are not. We ought to take into consideration a danger which we as a trade are faced with and have perhaps even assisted in incurring—the danger of people learning to do without drugs.

#### SERUMS, VACCINES, AND GLASSWARE.

On these matters Mr. F. W. GAMBLE said there was an enormous demand for typhoid vaccine and calf-lymph at the outbreak of the war. These had been supplied on an unprecedented scale, a large number of officers and men offering themselves for typhoid vaccination, although it is not compulsory in the British Army. Vaccination against



FLUCTUATIONS IN THE PRICE OF SANTONIN.

The figures to the left indicate prices, and at the foot are the years. The dotted line refers to the second-hand market, which at that time was distinct.

in the market value during the past fifteen years, and remarked: "It is devoutly to be hoped that the position of this country in regard to supplies of chemicals on which this war has thrown the limelight, even other than organic synthetic remedies, will lead to the serious prosecution of many industries." As an example, he mentioned the dry distillation of wood, which promotes supplies of wood spirit, methyl alcohol, acetone, acetic acid, acetates, formaldehyde, paraformaldehyde, hexamine and its compounds, potashes, oxalic acid, and oxalates.

CLASS 3.—Synthetic remedies. In regard to these, Mr. Hill said, one cannot expect to build up in a few months an industry which, by stress of circumstances, has grown up in Germany during two generations. The great difficulty is that each product hangs on others, the raw material for one synthetic substance being a by-product in the manufacture of another. Not only does this dovetailing business apply to the products themselves, but the apparatus and plant employed are common to many products. It would obviously not pay to put down expensive plant for the manufacture of a few products the whole consumption of which is only a matter of perhaps hundredweights, but it would easily pay a factory which could turn out a hundred products each with a consumption of some hundredweights per annum. In fact, the great difficulty is this dovetailing of processes and materials. The business must be on a very large scale to enable it to be carried on profitably; and, except in certain favourable instances, the manufacture of synthetic chemicals cannot profitably be attacked piecemeal. Many large British chemical-manufacturing firms have hitherto shown

sepsis with a staphylococcus vaccine is also done. As soon as the wounded began to arrive at the hospitals there was a great demand for tetanus antitoxin. We were not prepared for that, and the stocks in this country had to be supplemented by supplies from the United States, where tetanus is more prevalent than here. The war had revealed our dependence on the Continent for supplies of laboratory and optical glass, glass tubing, etc. The French factories were closed for a time, but some are again at work. The glass-industry in this country had a great opportunity, but the factories were so busy that they could not take up anything new. One difficulty was the scarcity of fine sand in this country, and with this and other difficulties in regard to raw material, trade-unions, etc., it was not easy to see how British manufacturers could compete successfully with the Continental glass-industry after the war. Mr. Gamble spoke somewhat sarcastically of Jena glass, and with reference to glass syringes said that German manufacturers had sold such goods in this country at low prices so as to monopolise the market, and this they had succeeded in doing. In the course of his remarks Mr. Gamble mentioned that there had been a great demand for morphine hypodermic tablets by men going to the Front. They said that their officers had advised them to get them, and Mr. Gamble commented upon the difficulty of supply in such cases.

#### THE NEW WAR LAWS

and their interpretation were the subject of Mr. R. R. BENNETT's communication. He referred especially to the supply of chemicals, etc., protected by patents of alien enemies and those which, though of known composition, are covered by trade-marks owned by alien enemies. He outlined the law in regard to the registration of patents and trade-marks and the rights of the owners and patentees. The Emergency Acts dealing with patents and trade-marks were then lucidly explained, and the applications for use of those belonging to alien enemies were mentioned.

#### THE DISCUSSION

lasted the better part of an hour, and the following is a concise note of what each speaker said:

Professor CROSSLEY spoke about what is being done to remedy the shortage in chemicals. He thought Mr. Hill had hit the nail on the head in his remarks as to the supply of raw material and the dovetailing of processes. British chemists are not dead, however, and, given time, will get over the difficulties. He said that of the solvents mentioned by Mr. Hill, chloroacetic acid and the chlorides of phosphorus are now made in this country. Mr. Hill's second suggestion regarding a subsidy was good enough for him, and he did not see why a subsidy should not be obtained. He could assure Mr. Gamble that there is no shortage of acetone.

Mr. E. M. HOLMES said he had come to the conclusion that it would not pay to cultivate drugs in this country; for example, peppermint must be cultivated in large quantity before it will pay at all. Mr. Todd, of Kalamazoo, has 4,000 acres laid down in peppermint alone, and it pays him. Mr. Holmes also spoke on the cultivation of aconite, belladonna, and hydrastis.

Mr. PETER MACLEAN said that 4,000 acres of land in this country for cultivation of peppermint could not be got, but if it were obtainable the landlord's price for it would make the cultivation unprofitable. He called attention to the fact that abnormally large supplies of drugs are coming into London because the British Navy is keeping clear the way to our ports, with the result that chemists and druggists here are getting at cheap prices many drugs which are either unobtainable or selling at famine prices in Germany—e.g., camphor and turpentine. He moved a vote of thanks to the contributors, and commended their communications as being of historic value.

Mr. ROWSELL, in seconding the vote, said the meeting was of exceptional interest, and reflected credit on those who had arranged it. He put the motion to the meeting, and it was agreed to, and Mr. Rowsell tendered the thanks to the speakers and to the Chairman.

Mr. H. W. GADD asked if Professor Greenish meant what he said when he referred to supplies coming from hostile countries by way of neutral territory? In regard to patents, etc., of aliens, he thought we did not want to continue the popularity of the names of various German products. It would be better to make the substances and call them by other names.

Mr. E. F. HARRISON said the Government had authorised the purchase of certain drugs through neutral countries because we want the drugs more than the money. He knew of one grower who made a success of hydrastis, and he considered that many drugs can be grown in the Empire, if not in this country, but there is the question of cost of labour to be got over. In regard to chemicals, we cannot expect isolated manufacturers to compete with the highly organised industry of Germany, where there are joint Committees which look after manufacturers' interests. Chemical manufacturers must combine here, and the Government had shown a readiness to cast aside precedent and assist in the matter.

Mr. WHATMOUGH, as the writer of the article on the cultivation of medicinal plants in the "Journal of the Board of Agriculture," which had been mentioned, explained that he did not say in the article that cultivation of drugs in Britain would pay.

Mr. BROWNE put a question in regard to the supply of liquid paraffin, and Mr. HILL, in reply, said it had been evident that this was one of the first things they would run out of; one of the first recommendations of the Advisory Committee to the Government was to endeavour to obtain supplies from Russia by negotiation with the Russian Government. This has not yet materialised, but they were not without hope that it might do so in the near future. It was not certain that Pennsylvania petroleum is chemically the same as Russian. He happened to have had the iodine-absorption values of the purest American liquid paraffin he had met with compared with the Russian, and had obtained the following results: Russian oil, 0.3; American oil, 6.4. This seemed to indicate a difference in constituents, and it would appear that they were not on safe ground in considering these oils mutually replaceable.

Mr. H. FINNEMORE said that American liquid paraffin can replace the Russian product, but it is not so pleasant to take—a disadvantage that can be overcome by emulsification or flavouring. He suggested the use of soft paraffin emulsified as a fairly good substitute.

Mr. WOOLCOCK said that law seemed to go out of its way to do justice to the rights of alien enemies, and the moral effect of that would be of great value. It seemed to him that, even if a temporary subsidy is granted to chemical manufacturers, a good deal depends on the manufacturer, the workman, and the patriotic buyer, and if these played their parts we should be able to compete with anybody. One side of the question of which we should be proud was the way in which we had been able to steady the tremendous rises in the prices of drugs at the outbreak of war, and bring them back to nearly normal.

The CHAIRMAN then invited the company to coffee and tea in the examination-hall.

## SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is subscribed for and supplied weekly to all the members of the seven Chemists' Societies in British South Africa.

#### Cape Province.

SHOP HOURS.—Counsel's opinion on the Shop-hours Act, which was received by the Pharmaceutical Society, and which was referred to in the *C. & D.*, December 5, p. 39, was to the effect that chemists are not amenable to the existing Shop-hours Act. No restrictions at present bar them from selling articles under the Apothecary's licence during prohibited hours. It was decided to adopt the report of the Committee of the Society which has been considering the matter, and to submit the points to the Administrator, which were given in the *C. & D.*, November 21, p. 40.

THE CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS at Larnaca reports that he has received many inquiries from firms in Cyprus who have hitherto bought from Germany or Austria-Hungary, but who now wish to trade with United Kingdom firms. It is accordingly suggested that manufacturers in the United Kingdom who are anxious to cater for the requirements of the Cypriote market in goods hitherto supplied by Germany and Austria-Hungary, should, as soon as possible, forward to the office of the Chief Collector of Customs, for filing in the Commercial Bureau attached to that office, copies of price-lists and catalogues and any other information necessary for the answering of inquiries received from local firms.

## WINTER SESSION

### of Meetings of Trade Associations.

Others are reported under "Insurance Act Dispensing" when the subjects pertain chiefly to that Section.

**Bath.**—A meeting of the Bath Pharmaceutical Association was held on December 1 at the Church Institute, Mr. H. K. Pryke (President) in the chair. Five new members were elected. A lecture was given by Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, F.C.S., on the *New British Pharmacopœia*, in which stress was laid on the alteration of the strength of tinct. strophanthi and tinct. iodi, and the whole work was ably reviewed. Mr. Gadd received a vote of thanks for his lecture.

**Birmingham.**—A party of about fifty members of the Recreational Section of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association visited the mills and laboratories of Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., at Saltley, on December 2. The visitors started their inspection at the new chemical-works, including the research laboratory, then went to the grinding-mills for Vitafex, the cotton-mills, and all the surgical-dressing departments, then the mills devoted to Southall's sanitary towels and general sanitary requisites, and finally the packing-departments, where they had the opportunity of seeing how Admiralty and Army requirements are dealt with.—Mr. E. W. Mann, B.Sc., F.I.C. (President of the Association), and Mrs. Mann received members and friends at the inaugural meeting of the session which was held at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday evening, December 9. Afterwards Mr. Mann delivered a presidential address on *The War and the Drug-trade*. In the course of this he dealt with supplies which we draw from Continental sources: (1) Aconite, belladonna, ergot, henbane, and others, including opium; (2) chemicals obtained in Germany from natural sources—e.g., magnesium and potassium salts; and (3) synthetic remedies. In connection with the last, Mr. Mann spoke of the aniline-dye industry, its rise in Germany, and the importance of scientific education and chemical research. He was cordially thanked for his address, and the rest of the evening was devoted to a musical programme.

**Chemical Society.**—A meeting was held at Burlington House on Thursday, December 3, at 8.30 p.m., Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., presiding. Mr. H. V. A. Briscoe read a paper on *A Redetermination of the Atomic Weight of Tin*. The ratio adopted in this determination was that of  $\text{SnCl}_4$ : Ag. It was decided that this is the most satisfactory method. Previous determinations have left the matter in a very undecided state, there being a considerable variation in the results. Particularly is this the case when the ratio adopted is Sn to  $\text{SnO}_2$ , it being extremely difficult to be certain that the oxide obtained is pure. The silver used was specially prepared and purified. It was precipitated from a solution of silver nitrate by means of ammoniacal cuprous sulphite, then fused on pure magnesia in a current of pure hydrogen. The stannic chloride was prepared from samples of tin, the origin of which was uncertain, but probably it was Cornish. It was prepared by treating with commercial chlorine at  $114^\circ\text{C}$ ., the boiling-point of stannic chloride. The product was then fractionated, and the author fully described the means adopted to get rid of iron, copper, lead, silica, and hydrate of stannic chloride, after which the purified stannic chloride was obtained in fifteen fractions, each of which was analysed. One trouble that had to be got over was the formation of metastannic acid from dilute solutions of stannic chloride. To prevent this oxalic acid was employed. It was found that the extreme variation in the figures was 0.000054 and the variation on the atomic weight 0.036. The mean atomic weight was found to be 118.699. Messrs. F. Challenger and C. F. Allpress read a paper on *The Stability of Derivatives of Quinquevalent Bismuth*. The authors stated that the pentavalent character of bismuth depends largely on the organic compounds, since the existence of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_5$  is doubted. Therefore the work was carried out on triphenyl bismuthines, using the Grignard reagent. It was found that the action of magnesium phenyl bromide on the dibromide of triphenyl bismuthine is to give a derivative of trivalent bismuth. Iodine chloride does not give an addition-product with triphenyl bismuthine, while iodo-bromide and cyanide give a quantitative yield of iodo-benzene. The conclusion the authors come to is that the bismuthines are less stable than the corresponding pentavalent stibines, and in the reactions the most negative halogen combines with the bismuth. The only other paper was by Messrs. O. L. Brady and F. P. Dunn on the *Isomerism of the Oximes, Part VI*.

**Drug-store Proprietors.**—A meeting of the Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug-store Proprietors

was held at Leeds on December 2, Mr. W. Huntrods (President) in the chair. There were also present thirteen members and Mr. N. D. Vine (Secretary). The President opened a discussion on the question of breaking bulk and uniting with registered chemists in order to compel proprietors to place their articles on the P.A.T.A. list, with a minimum of 25 per cent. profit on the selling price. Some discussion followed, and, in view of the correspondence that is taking place between the President and the leading proprietors, no definite conclusion was arrived at for the present. The President outlined his suggestions with regard to the Parliamentary work during the coming Session, which the meeting approved. The question of certain incompetent persons having in their possession certificates of membership of the Society was discussed, and the Secretary was instructed to make inquiries, with a view to withdrawing the certificates and erasing the names from the register.

**Great Yarmouth.**—A meeting of the Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association was held at 156 King Street on December 3, Mr. A. E. Richmond in the chair. There were also present six members and Mr. J. Shearman (Hon. Secretary). A subscription of a guinea was voted to the Benevolent Fund. Insurance matters, the Red Cross Society, and retail prices were discussed.

**Harrogate.**—On Friday, December 4, Mr. J. R. Ogden (Treasurer of the Harrogate Belgian Refugee Committee) gave, under the auspices of the Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association, a lantern-lecture on *The Seat of the War*, in the drawing-room of the Wellington Hotel, which was lent for the occasion. Mr. O. R. Windemer (President) took the chair, and about a hundred members, ladies, and friends were present, including several wounded Belgian soldiers who are guests of members. The lecture was illustrated by upwards of eighty slides of Belgium, France, and the principal generals and statesmen. Many of the Belgian views were from the lecturer's own photographs; he is quite at home in Belgium, having been often there on business. Being the possessor of a keen observation, as well as a quaint sense of humour, Mr. Ogden made his lecture most interesting and entertaining. During the evening a collection was made for the Belgian Refugee Fund, and five guineas was the result. Thanks to the lecturer, and to Mrs. Stokes for the use of the hotel drawing-room, having been heartily accorded, the singing of the National Anthem brought the meeting to a close.

**London (N.).**—At a meeting of the North London Pharmacists' Association on Thursday afternoon, December 3, Mr. J. Hearle (President) in the chair, votes of sympathy were passed with Mr. J. Murison in the loss of his son Mr. Dudley Murison, and with the auditor (Mr. H. J. Baker), who was wounded in a subsequent engagement of the London Scottish. The Secretary read a report on the work of the County Associations and the Pharmaceutical Committees in London and Middlesex. Arising out of this, a discussion was initiated by Mr. Bromley on the question, "What is a dangerous incompatibility?" but no lead was given to the members, except that each one must decide each case on its merits. Objection was taken to chemists calling attention to cases of excessive prescribing, as it might involve them in trouble with the doctors. Dispensing for soldiers and sailors was lucidly dealt with by Mr. G. A. Tocher. Mr. J. Noble brought up the London prescription-forms, and it was decided that the notice about the availability of every chemist to dispense should be printed in red, and that no more forms should be printed without taking the expert advice of the Pharmaceutical Committee. Mr. Skinner read a paper on *The New B.P.*, severely criticising many of the details, especially dealing with the neglect of pharmaceutical interests exhibited in the work. He proposed a resolution to be sent to the Pharmaceutical Council, that no pharmaceutical official sanction should be given to the B.P. by the Society until such times as the Medical Council take steps to give equal rights. This was seconded by Mr. Jenkin and agreed to.

**London (W.).**—In pursuance of the policy of holding meetings in various divisions of the districts covered by the Western Pharmacists' Association, a meeting of Chelsea, Fulham, and Hammersmith pharmacists was held at the Fulham Town Hall on December 3, Mr. A. R. Melluish (President) in the chair. There were present about forty-two pharmacists. Insurance work was referred to, and two cases of over-prescribing were mentioned by members present. The question of establishing a rota in Chelsea and Fulham for dispensing and the question of earlier closing were discussed, and in regard to the rota a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Nosworthy, Harrod, Roe, Greatorex, Hall, and Waddell, was nominated to arrange matters. The same Committee is also to deal with the question of earlier closing, the hours suggested for the present being Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9.30 p.m. and Saturday-

day at 10.30 p.m., with opening hours on Sunday from 7 to 9. It was decided to send unpriced Insurance prescriptions to the checker next year.—A meeting of North Kensington pharmacists was held at 122 Kensington Park Road on November 19, with Mr. Albert Smith in the chair, and there were about fifteen present. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. A. Smith, Hillman, and Worsley, was elected to deal with the questions of establishing a rota and earlier closing in North Kensington.

**Nottingham.**—A meeting of the Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Flying Horse Hotel on December 9, Mr. A. Middleton (Vice-President) in the chair. Mr. C. E. Reynolds opened a discussion on *The Scarcity of Apprentices: The Reasons for, and Methods of Remedy*. Mr. Reynolds gave as reasons (1) examinations; (2) absence of chemistry in chemists' business; and (3) counter attractions, such as banking, accountancy, and electrical engineering. The remedies he advocated were the splitting of the examination and the provision of more scholarships. The meeting agreed as to the desirability of dropping the title chemist.

**Peterborough.**—A meeting of the Council of the Peterborough Association of Pharmacists was held on December 4, Mr. C. Bayley (President) in the chair. The question was discussed of the inclusion of laudanum in Part I. of the Poison Schedule after December 31, and a form of label was agreed upon. The question of the exchange between Associations of votes for Benevolent Fund candidates was brought forward, and a collection was made for the Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Relief Fund.

**Plymouth.**—In the course of the discussion at the meeting of the Plymouth Association of Pharmacists following on Mr. Gadd's paper on *The New Pharmacopœia* (C. & D., Col. Supp., December 5), Mr. Roper said the Pharmacopœia is a descendant of mediaeval times, which possibly explains the mystery surrounding each issue. He instanced the preference which the 1885 chlorodyne had over the 1898 B.P. in the district. There is now no substitute for the green extract of belladonna, which has been omitted. Mr. Hunt thought each new B.P. is becoming more and more a wholesalers' book, and he saw no gain in making one tincture stronger than another. Tinct. opii is now taken out of Part 2 of the Poison Schedule and put in Part 1. The Chairman (Mr. F. J. Barge) thought the 1885 B.P. more homely than any of its successors.

**Society of Chemical Industry.**—A meeting of the London Section was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on December 7, Professor W. R. Hodgkinson in the chair. Before the reading of the papers, the Chairman stated that it was intended in future to devote the early part of each meeting to discussions and matters which it was desired to bring forward in an informal manner. In accordance with this intimation, a short discussion ensued on the advisability of Government aid for new industries. The Chairman also produced samples of British-made laboratory glassware and porcelain crucibles, which he had tested and found well suited for the purposes for which they were made. Mr. T. D. Morson, the Hon. Secretary, showed some beautiful samples of London-made glass-wool. Mr. E. V. Evans, of the South Metropolitan Gas Co., then read a paper on *The Removal of Carbon Bisulphide from Coal-gas*. By a process of combustion in the presence of a nickel catalyst the carbon bisulphide is reduced from 35 to from 7 to 9 grains per 100 cubic feet. The method is being successfully employed on a large scale. The other paper was by Dr. W. R. Schoeller on *The Reduction of Antimony and Bismuth Oxides by their Sulphides*. The Chairman announced that an exhibition of British-made laboratory apparatus will be arranged shortly, and that a demonstration will be given in January of the manufacture of nitric acid from the air.—A meeting of the Scottish Section was held in the Chemistry Department of the new University Buildings, Edinburgh, on December 8, to discuss *The Bearing of the War on Chemical Industries*. Professor George G. Henderson (President of the Society) was in the chair, and there was a good attendance. The Chairman, in opening the discussion, remarked that the present is a great opportunity to capture trade, and not only so, but he thought they should be able to retain the trade once it was captured. Principal Laurie, who followed, is a member of the Committee on the Chemical Trades appointed by the Board of Trade, and he explained the action taken by the Board of Trade, which, after having appointed a representative Committee, with Lord Haldane as Chairman, formed a series of Sub-Committees, with Lord Moulton as Chairman of each. The work has also been further subdivided among various experts. Lord Moulton has devoted practically the whole of his time for some months to this inquiry, and has interviewed large numbers of manufacturers, merchants, and

men of science, and in addition has employed men of science to carry out investigations for him in specified directions. The result of this method of looking into the matter has been distinctly helpful. In many cases consumers and manufacturers have been brought together, so that the English manufacturer has had the opportunity of learning exactly why the German chemical products are preferred, and manufacturers have been encouraged either to take up new branches or to develop branches in which they are already engaged, while a great deal of information has been collected as to the difficulties in the way of English manufacturers, with a view to meeting these difficulties. A great deal has already been effected, and the speaker referred to the project for manufacturing aniline dyes. The whole result of the inquiry has been to show that there has been a great want of organised effort to hold and extend the manufacture of chemicals and allied products, with the result that the Germans have more and more been getting this trade into their hands. Dr. Laurie advised manufacturers who are interested in this question to put themselves in touch with Lord Moulton, as there are no doubt many departments which have not been investigated and many difficulties still to be met. He also urged the necessity of less exclusiveness on the part of English manufacturers, and their willingness, on the one hand, to employ the scientific knowledge of the country, and, on the other hand, to give and receive information, with a view to enabling them both to obtain the materials they require and to sell their products. In the discussion which followed Mr. D. B. Dott said it is fairly obvious that a manufacturer would not readily involve himself in a new line of business, which requires special plant and men to be trained for the purpose, if there is probability that at the end of the war he would not be in a favourable position to compete. Government assistance in starting an important enterprise might be a good thing, but such initial aid could not have the same permanent value as an import duty adjusted from time to time to meet the requirements of the case. Mr. J. Rutherford Hill said the cost of pure ethyl alcohol is unduly high owing to the restrictions imposed for revenue purposes on its production and distribution, and such increased cost interferes with chemical research, and prevents the development of chemical-manufactures in this country. He proposed that pure methyl alcohol, as it is really non-potable, should be declared to be non-dutiable, so that it could be freely used in the production of formaldehyde and in many other chemical processes. Other speakers included Mr. J. F. Briggs, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Tatlock, and Professor Walker, who urged that there should be increased research work.

**West Bromwich.**—A meeting of the West Bromwich Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Y.M.C.A. on December 8, Mr. Kemsey-Bourne (President) in the chair. Some discussion took place regarding the use of metric weights and measures in the new Pharmacopœia, and the sale of tinct. opii, B.P. 1914. Mr. A. S. Barnes read a paper, *The Renaissance of Pharmacy, with Reference to Scheele and Keats*. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Barnes for his paper.

## COMING EVENTS.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

**Friday, December 11.**

*Northampton Polytechnic Institute*, St. John Street, London, E.C., at 7 p.m. Prize distribution by Lord Moulton.

**Tuesday, December 15.**

*London Chamber of Commerce, Chemical Trade Section*. Annual meeting, at 3 p.m. Among the matters to be discussed are the formation of a Drug and Pharmacy Section, a report by the War Emergency Committee, and the resin clause in cassia-oil contracts.

**Wednesday, December 16.**

*Royal Society of Arts*, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Sir W. de Wiveslie Abney on "Testing Pigments for Permanence of Colour."

*Royal Microscopical Society*, 20 Hanover Square, London, W., at 8 p.m. Mr. J. E. Barnard on "x Rays in Relation to Microscopy."

**Thursday, December 17.**

*Royal Society of Arts*, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 4.30 p.m. Dr. F. Mollwo-Perkin on "The Indian Indigo-Industry."

*Chemical Society*, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 p.m. The papers to be communicated are: "Isodibenzoylglucosylose," by Mr. F. Tutin; "Platini-, Mercuri-, and Cuprichloro-mercaptides and Tautomerisation of Organic Thio-bodies as brought about through the agency of Mercuric, Cupric, and Platini Chlorides," by Dr. P. C. Ray.

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 8.30 p.m. Smoking-concert.

## Insurance Act Dispensing.

A Weekly Record of events and decisions concerning Chemists' interests in Medical Benefit administration and practice.

### ENGLAND.

#### Inquiries about Panel Practitioners.

A Committee of Inquiry, appointed by the Commissioners, sat at the offices of the Commission, Buckingham Gate, London, on December 4, to hear a representation by the London Insurance Committee that the continuance on the panel of Dr. William Lovell, 62 Holmdale Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W., would be prejudicial to the efficiency of the medical service under the Act. The Committee of Inquiry does not sit in a judicial capacity, but reports relevant facts to the Commissioners, who afterwards announce their decision. On this occasion the Committee of Inquiry consisted of Mr. J. Fischer Williams, barrister; Dr. C. H. Milburn (Hull); and Dr. A. Fulton (Nottingham). Mr. T. Matthew conducted the case for the London Insurance Committee, and called a number of witnesses, panel patients of Dr. Lovell, who deposed that on various dates in March, April, and May 1914, Dr. Lovell was intoxicated while attending them, and that, on account of his intemperate habits, he had failed to visit them, although they had sent for him several times on the same day.

Dr. Lovell, who conducted his own defence, did not call any witnesses, but denied the charges on oath, and suggested that they had been brought against him by certain of his patients who owed him money; and, in the case of one of the witnesses, because he had refused to grant her a certificate of incapacity for work.

Mr. Matthew, in summing up, submitted that, on the evidence, the Committee must come to the conclusion that the charges had been substantiated. There was no evidence that any of Dr. Lovell's patients had suffered in any way; but the Insurance Committee were concerned not so much with what had happened as with what might happen.

The inquiry then concluded, and the decision of the Commissioners will be issued in due course.

Mr. John Fischer Williams, with Dr. Adam Fulton and Dr. Charles Henry Milburn, M.B., sat at the Shirehall, Shrewsbury, on Tuesday, December 8, as a Committee of Inquiry for the National Insurance Commissioners, to inquire as to the continuance on the medical panel for Shropshire of Dr. Thos. Francis Devane, Wrockwardine Wood and St. Georges. Mr. J. E. Tomley, solicitor, Montgomery, appeared for the Salop Insurance Committee; Dr. Devane was not present, nor represented. Alderman W. G. Cross was among those present.

Mr. Tomley stated that Dr. Devane had had 614 panel patients, and his remuneration amounted to 540*l.* yearly. The first case of complaint against Dr. Devane was in regard to an insured person named John Kind. It was alleged that on March 20 Dr. Devane, on being sent for by an urgent message, refused to go, in consequence of which Mrs. Kind had to send for another doctor, who went in the same evening and attended Mr. Kind until he died on March 24, four days later. That, the Committee said, constituted a breach of the doctor's agreement with the Committee. The Insurance Committee considered the matter, and had witnesses before them who substantiated the complaints, and when Dr. Devane was called before the Medical Sub-Committee the only reasons he gave for not going were that the surgery was full at the time he received the message, about 6.30, that he was not well, and that he had made a *locums* arrangement. The second case against Dr. Devane was in respect to a number of insured persons who had called at Dr. Devane's surgery for attendance, but failed to find him there, and finally had to be transferred to another doctor. The complaints from that time had been regular even up to that day, and the Salop Insurance Committee were of opinion that the continuance of the name of Dr. Devane on the panel would be prejudicial to the insured persons. He did not know whether Dr. Devane admitted or disputed the complaints.

The Chairman: He has done neither, and puts on you the onus of proving your case.

Evidence in support of Mr. Tomley's statement was given by Mr. N. A. W. Sparrow (Clerk to the Insurance Committee), Mrs. Kind, Lizzie Edwards, Dr. George Wilson Brown (Oakengates), Mrs. Elizabeth Pugh, Mr. James Hope, Arthur Blaney, Albert T. Jones, and Mr. Alfred Thomas Lake (Secretary of the Manchester Unity Lodge of Oddfellows), who said their experience of Dr. Devane had been most unsatisfactory. They had upwards of 100 cases of complaints. This concluded the evidence, and the Chairman said they appreciated the importance of the case, and

there would certainly be no delay in making their report to the Commissioners, and through them to the local Insurance Committee.

### Reports from Local Centres.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances. See also Winter Session

**Bath.**—The Panel Committee on December 1 decided to adopt the suggestion of the Commissioners that the cost of checking prescriptions should be borne equally by the Insurance, Panel, and Pharmaceutical Committees, but could not accept the suggestion of the Insurance Committee that the whole cost of the checking should come out of the Medical Benefit and Drug Funds.

**Bristol.**—The 1915 Tariff, as approved by the Commissioners, has been accepted by all the chemists on the panel except one, who has resigned from the panel.

**Cambridgehire.**—The Insurance Committee has been recommended by a special Sub-Committee to appoint a checker for prescriptions and chemists' accounts, half the remuneration to be paid by the Insurance Committee, and the remainder to be shared by the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees. The same Sub-Committee reported that the Pharmaceutical Committee has made representations to the Panel Committee regarding excessive prescribing in certain cases and the matter is being investigated by the Panel Committee.

**Coventry.**—The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee has recommended to the Insurance Committee that no reduction in the scale of dispensing-fees already agreed upon should be permitted for 1915.

**Croydon.**—The Insurance Committee has appointed Mr. G. Reid to check prescriptions and chemists' accounts from January 1, 1915, at a salary of 100*l.* a year.

**Derbyshire.**—A return presented to the Insurance Committee on December 7 showed that the panel for 1915 will consist of 154 chemists and eleven drug-stores, against 156 and 9 respectively a year ago. The Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee reported that an explanation had been asked from a chemist who had refused to dispense one prescription and had altered another.

**Hampshire.**—Mr. A. E. Chaston, Ph.C. (Winchester), having resigned his seat on the County Insurance Committee, the Insurance Commissioners have appointed Mr. C. H. Baker, Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Committee, in his place. The Commissioners having declined to accept the new Tariff without the stock-mixture clause, the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported on December 7 that, after consultation with the Pharmaceutical Committee, the latter agreed to accept the new Tariff with the clause, rather than not have the benefit of the new Tariff. The Commissioners having approved, the necessary notices have been given to all chemists on the panel, and the Insurance Committee ratified this on Monday.

**Liverpool.**—The Panel Committee on November 7 approved of the Pharmaceutical Committee's estimate for administrative expenses. Regarding a communication from the Pharmaceutical Committee as to alleged advertising on labels of bottles supplied to insured persons, and alleged dispensing of smaller quantities than prescribed, it was decided to obtain particulars and forward the same to the Pharmaceutical Committee. It was resolved to defer the appointment of representatives on the Joint Prescription-checking Committee until the terms of agreement constituting the Committee are settled. The Committee also discussed the stock-mixture clause, and passed a resolution that the suggestion of the Commissioners' circular on the subject should be carried out.

**Plymouth.**—With one exception, panel chemists have signed on for 1915 on the terms of the Drug Tariff amended as reported in the *C. & D.*, November 21, p. 53.

**Portsmouth.**—The Joint Prescription-checking Committee (*C. & D.*, November 14, 1914, p. 45) met last week, when a scrutiny of prescriptions and the appointment of a full-time checker was decided upon. One of the representatives of the Insurance Committee proposed that his Committee should bear half the cost, the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees sharing the balance.—The Pharmaceutical Committee has decided to apply for administrative expenses.

**Reading.**—The Pharmaceutical Committee protested to the Insurance Committee on December 2 against the stock-mixture clause, but the Committee decided that they could not do otherwise than adopt the clause. It has been agreed that malt extract and malt and oil shall not bear dispensing-fees when prescribed in certain quantities under Sanatorium Benefit.

**Sheffield.** The Commissioners have credited the Insurance Committee for 20,000 insured persons fewer than the Committee claim to have on their books for 1913. The Panel Committee have asked the Committee to enter the strongest possible protest to the Commissioners, and if this is unsuccessful they propose to take legal opinion, and to have questions asked in the House of Commons as to the manner in which the Commissioners arrive at their credits. If the doctors are successful in securing the full additional credit, a further 5 per cent. will be available for the 1913 Drug Fund.—Three representatives of the Commissioners held an inquiry in Sheffield on December 10, regarding an appeal by a panel practitioner against a surcharge for excessive prescribing. The Secretaries of the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees were among the witnesses for the Insurance Committee. The result will be issued by the Commissioners later.—Panel chemists should make up their next accounts to December 31, so as to fall in with the new medical year.—In all, nine additions have been made to the panel of chemists for 1915, and the name of one pharmacist has been removed.

**Staffordshire.**—The Insurance Committee on December 5 adopted a recommendation of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee to the effect that they protest against the stock-mixture clause, and only consent to its inclusion in the 1915 Tariff on the understanding that it will remain inoperative in the Committee's area. The report of the Panel Committee on excessive prescribing during the quarter ended April 11, 1914, was presented by the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee. Surcharges on doctors amounting to 63*l.* 17*s.* were recommended. The report was adopted.

**Stoke-on-Trent.**—The Insurance Committee on December 3 adopted the report of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee, recommending that the Draft Tariff for 1915, amended by the insertion of the stock-mixture clause, be submitted to the Commissioners for approval. Mr. Edmund Jones (chemist and druggist, Hanley) protested against the clause, and, after discussion, it was decided to recommend the Panel Committee not to put the clause into operation, and that a resolution be sent to the Insurance Commissioners to the effect that the Committee considered the clause a retrograde step which must militate against the best interests of the insured, and urging the Commissioners to order its immediate withdrawal. A report from a joint meeting of representatives of the Insurance, Panel, and Pharmaceutical Committees, recommending the appointment of a checking clerk for prescriptions and chemists' accounts, was adopted.

**Yorkshire.** The West Riding Insurance Committee has adopted the Draft Tariff dated October 17, with the following modifications: (a) Deletion of the paragraph relating to copying-fees and the notes to dispensers; (b) inclusion of stock-mixture clause, and the insertion of a rule that "the charge for a smaller quantity shall not exceed that for a larger." A supply of Form Med. 39 (a) has now been issued to chemists, along with instructions as to the use of the new form and Form Med. 39. It is stated on the circular that certain of the rules in regard to the filling-up of these forms have been frequently neglected by chemists in the past, and that such neglect in the future may lead to delay in the payment of the claim.

#### SCOTLAND

**Checking Bureau.**—A correspondent writes: "Glasgow puts itself on the back in the matter of the Checking Bureau. In spite of strong opposition from the Insurance Committee and the Panel Committee, the Scottish Commissioners have decided that the Bureau is to be established, and a meeting of the Advisory Committee is called for Friday, December 11, to pass the regulations. According to the draft of these, the controlling Committee of the Bureau is to consist of ten representatives of Insurance Committees elected on something like a territorial basis, two representatives of chemists, and two of doctors. In Glasgow the evidence of extravagant prescribing apparent in the first quarter of the current year has been made the subject of an exhaustive inquiry on behalf of the Pharmaceutical and Panel Committees, and the report based on this inquiry is at present before these two Committees for consideration and decision."

**Roxburghshire.** The Insurance Committee approves of the proposed Central Prescription-checking Bureau.

#### WALES

**Cardiff.**—At a meeting of the Cardiff Trades and Labour Council held on Thursday, December 3, it was unanimously decided to ask their representatives on Insurance Committees to oppose stock formulas. One member said it was a great disadvantage to the insured person that stock medicines be adopted. He had asked one medical man on the Insurance Committee if stock medicines would be injurious, and had received no reply. At the present moment the

chemists' accounts had not been settled; they had only been paid so much on account, and they did not know where their money was to come from. The fact of the matter is that this is not a question of patients, but a shortage of money. The amount of money allowed for the chemist was not sufficient. The doctors had tried their hardest to ruin the Act, and the chemist had to bear the brunt of over-prescribing.

**Cararvonshire.**—The Clerk reported to the Insurance Committee on November 27 that chemists had been paid in full for the first three quarters of 1913, and 50 per cent. of the amounts of their accounts for the fourth quarter. According to the provisional revision of the Drug Fund which he had received from the Commissioners, no money would be available to pay the balance, and the deficit on the Drug Fund for the year would be 14.75 per cent.

**Merioneth.**—The report of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee submitted to the Insurance Committee last week showed that chemists' accounts for 1913 had been discounted to the extent of over 30 per cent. After a vigorous protest by Mr. H. Jones (chemist and druggist, Blaenau Ffestiniog) on behalf of the chemists, the Committee decided that strong representations be again made to the Commissioners regarding the balance due to the chemists.

**Monmouthshire.**—Panel practitioners met on November 26 to consider the serious state of the Drug Fund. Official figures were submitted, from which it appeared that some doctors had spent more than the 2*s.* per insured person allowed in the first quarter, one practitioner having spent as much as 2*s.* 9*d.* in that quarter. A long discussion took place, and the general feeling was that there had been excessive prescribing. It was decided that if at the end of the year the 2*s.* allowance be found insufficient to pay the chemists' accounts, the deficiency should be surcharged to those practitioners who have exceeded the 2*s.* limit in proportion to such excess; that in future the Panel Committee shall recommend for surcharge all panel practitioners who exceed the 2*s.* allowance; and that such practitioners shall not receive any of the "floating sixpence fund," while other practitioners shall be paid from that fund in proportion to the charges their prescriptions have made upon it.

#### Notes.

**INSURANCE WORK AFTER THE WAR.**—The Rev. W. D. Yoward, Chairman of the West Sussex Insurance Committee, has directed attention to the changed conditions likely to prevail in the working of the Insurance Act when the war is over. Thousands of men now serving or about to serve are likely to return with greatly impaired health and again become insured persons. A much larger number of persons will therefore probably apply for the benefits of the Act during the period following demobilisation than would have been the case, upon the normal actuarial basis, had there been no war. In such a case the strain will be felt by Insurance Committees and Approved Societies, and doctors and chemists will also suffer. The question is one of importance, and will no doubt receive the attention of the Government when it arises. The West Sussex Committee passed a resolution asking the National Association of Insurance Committees to take steps to prepare beforehand for what might be expected.

**MEDICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE.**—A report by Lord Moulton, as Chairman of the Medical Research Committee under the Insurance Act, giving further details of the research schemes of the Committee, is published in the "British Medical Journal," December 5, 1914, p. 973. Regarding the recommendation of the Governing Body of the Lister Institute, that the whole resources of the Institute should be offered to the nation as a nucleus towards a National Institute of Medical Research upon the terms settled in the Committee's memorandum (dated July 14, 1914), it is stated that the outbreak of war postponed the final approval of the recommendation, but the Committee hope that a decision will be reached within a few days. Particulars are given of the methods adopted by the Committee in assigning researches and grants, and the research schemes already undertaken and the grants made in connection with them are enumerated. An investigation on "The Chemical Relations of Iodine to the Thyroid Secretion" has been entrusted to Dr. P. P. Laidlaw, of Guy's Hospital, assisted by Mr. H. Finnemore, a grant of 50*l.* being made to each worker. A research into the morphology, etc., of *Bacillus Tuberculosis* has been allotted to Professor Ritchie, of Edinburgh University, in collaboration with other investigators, and 300*l.* is appropriated for a chemical assistant.

**Mr. J. S. SKIDMORE.** chemist and druggist, 6 High Street, Nantwich (Cheshire), has transferred his business to his son, Mr. B. Skidmore, chemist and druggist.

## TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, E.C., December 10, 6.30 p.m.

THE undertone in the chemical and drug markets continues fairly good, but as the end of the year approaches there is evidence of less activity all round. There are few outstanding features to note. Higher prices are asked for carbolic acid, cod-liver oil, colocynth pulp, and Matto Grosso ipecacuanha. Articles showing a firmer tendency include star-anise oil to arrive, balsam Peru, Sumatra benzoin, ergot, Japanese mint, and American peppermint oils. On the easier side are lemon, bergamot and orange oils, Florentine orris (owing to arrivals of new crop), spike oil, and turpentine. The principal changes have been as under :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Carbolic acid	Anise oil (star) (e.i.f.)	Bergamot oil	Pepper (white)
Cinnamon	Balsam Peru	Cassia oil	Potash
Cod-liver oil	Benzoin (Sumatra)	Lemon oil	peppermint
Colocynth pulp	Ergot	Orange oil	Spike oil
Fenugreek seed	Linseed oil	Orris (Flor.)	Turpentine
Ipecacuanha (Matt.) (Grosso)	Mint oil (Jap.) spot	Palm oil	
Tamarinds (Cal. bl.)	Peppermint oil (Am. er.)	Quinine (sec. hands)	
	Salol	Rosin	
	Shellac		

### Cablegram.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Business in drugs is fair. Opium is 15c. per lb. lower at \$9.10 for druggists' by single cases. Peppermint oil in tins is steady at \$1.35, and menthol is also steady at \$2.45. Hydrastis (golden seal) has been reduced to \$4.20. Mexican sarsaparilla is lower at 10c. per lb., and Oregon balsam is stronger at 75c.

### London Markets.

ACETO-SALICYLIC ACID is becoming scarce, and easily commands 6s. to 6s. 6d. per lb. The scarcity is attributable to the shortage of raw materials in neutral countries.

AMMONIA SULPHATE firm; grey, 25-per-cent., London, prompt, 10s. per ton; Hull, prompt, 11s.; Leith, prompt, 11s. 5s., January-April 11s. 10s.; Liverpool, prompt, 11s. 2s. 6d. to 11s. 5s., less 3½ per cent.

ANISEED.—There is very little demand; Russian is not quoted, but Spanish is offering at 40s. per cwt.

ANISE OIL (STAR) is firmer at from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7½d. per lb. e.i.f. for "Red Ship" brand. The spot value is from 5s. to 5s. 1d.

ARECA.—No sound quality has been offered for a lengthy period; the value of slightly wormy is about 22s. 6d.

ARROWROOT.—Good manufacturing St. Vincent is quoted on the spot at 2½d. and common 2d. to 2½d. per lb.

BALSAM PERU.—The cheaper sellers having cleared their stocks, prices are firmer at from 8s. to 9s. per lb., according to quantity.

BERGAMOT OIL.—A Sicilian advice, dated November 28, states that the market is entirely disorganised by the contradictory reports about the action which the Government may be induced to take in support of the bergamot-growers. These reports caused sudden excitement and discouragement, consequently business has been very difficult.

BUCHU.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during September amounted to 109 lb., valued at 24l., against 8,585 lb., valued at 1,793l., in September 1913. During the nine months ended September the exports were 141,234 lb. (26,497l.), against 133,884 lb. (27,025l.) in 1913.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Steady, with small sales of Japanese 2½lb. slabs at 1s. 10d. per lb. on the spot, and at 1s. 9½d. c.i.f. for afloat; January-February shipment is quoted 1s. 6½d. c.i.f.

CANARY-SEED is slow of sale at 90s. per quarter for ordinary quality.

CANTHARIDES.—Sales of Russian have been made, subject to safe arrival, at 9s. per lb. c.i.f. Chinese are offered at 3s. 6d. c.i.f. to arrive. Spot market is bare of either.

CARAWAY-SEED is steady at 32s. 6d. per cwt. for good Dutch on the spot.

CARBOLIC ACID continues a strong and advancing market; 1s. 3d. per lb. has been paid in quantity for 40° C. ice crystals in large bulk packing, and one maker asks 1s. 4d.

CARDAMOMS.—Since the auction moderate sales have been made at about previous prices, importers not being inclined to give way.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—No. 1 selected is quoted 32s. 6d. and broken 30s. c.i.f. for December-January shipment.

CASTOR OIL.—Hull make of first pressing is quoted at 25l. 10s. per ton for prompt to December delivery, and at 26l. for January-June 1915, delivered free on wharf, London. Finest medicinal quality is 50s. per ton over the price of firsts, and oil in tins and cases 50s. per ton over the respective price in barrels. In Liverpool good seconds Calcutta is very scarce, with small sales at 5d. per lb.

CHAMOMILES.—The present market price of new-crop Belgian is 165s., at which figure a few bales might be purchased. One holder is said to have limited his small stock to 200s. per cwt. The five bales offered and bought in at auction last week were French, not Belgian as stated.

CINCHONA.—At Amsterdam on December 11 the quantity to be offered by tender is 12,458 packages manufacturing-bark, weighing 1,080,698 kilos. and containing the equivalent of 68,164 kilos. quinine sulphate. The average percentage is 6.31.

The exports from Java to Europe during November 1914 amounted to 1,300,000 Amst. lb., against 2,071,000 Amst. lb. in 1913. The total shipments (January-November) were 13,375,000 Amst. lb., against 17,758,900 Amst. lb. in 1913.

CINNAMON is dearer, Ceylon (London assortment) offering at 7½d.; firsts have been sold at 8½d., and sellers of seconds quote 8d. per lb. c.i.f. for December-January shipment.

CITRIC ACID.—Prompt delivery is somewhat scarce, a limited quantity offering at 2s. 6½d.

CLOVES remain firm but quiet at 7½d. per lb. spot for fair Zanzibar.

COCAINE.—Hydrochloride has been sold in fair quantity, and 7s. per oz. net is now lowest for leading makes.

COCA-LEAVES.—The exports from Java to Europe during November amounted to 1,570 packages, against 2,130 packages in 1913. The total exports during January-November were 22,425 packages, against 23,837 packages in 1913.

CODEINE remains firm at from 23s. to 25s. per oz. for the pure crystals for prompt delivery, and for end of February delivery 22s. is quoted.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes, on November 30, that although business is still limited, the market is firmer, and prime non-congealing oil cannot be bought below 75s. per barrel c.i.f. terms. Since this advice was written later news has been received in London by several agents, who have been instructed to put up prices to 80s. to 85s. c.i.f. owing to a more active demand in Norway. About 300 barrels were sunk on the *Malachite* recently.

COLOCYNTH.—Pulped is dearer, the price having risen from 9d. to 1s. per lb. Apple is practically all held off the market, as higher prices are anticipated.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The usual Liverpool brands are quoted 20l. 10s. per ton for prompt delivery.

CORIANDER-SEED.—There have been sales of large quantities of Morocco lately at 9s. 6d. per cwt., but for small lots 10s. 9d. is the price.

CREAM OF TARTAR remains unchanged at from 150s. to 152s. 6d. per cwt. for 98-per-cent. for prompt delivery. Owing to the lack of shipping facilities direct from the Continent to Australia and New Zealand, a considerable quantity has been brought to London in transhipment for those countries.

CUMIN-SEED is firm at 45s. per cwt. for good Morocco.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Quiet, with fair, reboiled Singapore lump offering at 20s. per cwt.

ERGOT is firmer, cheap sellers of Spanish having withdrawn; some is offered at from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. f.o.b., and the spot value varies from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb. Russian on the spot is quoted at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.

FENUGREEK-SEED is dearer, with business at 8s. 9d. to 9s. per cwt. for Morocco, and 9s. 3d. is now asked.

GALLIC ACID.—Holders will sell at 3s. 6d. per lb., and for tannic (leviss.) 4s. 6d. is quoted.

GALLS.—Further business has been done in Persian blue at 30s. per cwt. spot. To arrive, sales of ordinary Chinese have been made at 47s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. for December-January shipment, and 57s. c.i.f. for plum-shape.

GINGER.—Current spot prices are: Jamaica, middling to good, 40s. to 45s., and common, 33s. to 36s.; washed Cochin, 22s. to 23s.; "C," 37s. 6d.; new crop Calicut, 25s.; and "B & C," 35s. c.i.f. terms.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE is quoted at from 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb., being rather firmer.

IODINE.—In further reference to last week's paragraph, we are informed that the British makers' price for resublimed iodine is not nominal, it being still 15s. per lb. The high premiums mentioned by us are due to re-sales by outside holders or middlemen. A limited quantity of American is now available at a premium of 2s. per lb. above the official British price. Demand remains active.

IPECACUANHA.—Some holders have withdrawn their stock of Matto Grosso off the market, and others ask 15s. per lb., and for Cartagena 9s. 6d. is wanted.

LEMON OIL is easier at from 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 7½d. per lb. c.i.f. for new crop for January-March shipment, and the spot values are from about 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.

A Sicilian advice, dated November 28, states that business continues to be generally slack, and, as the pressing season is now near at hand, sellers are feeling the depressing influence of the slackness, and have had to listen to bids whenever they wanted to effect sales either for prompt or new crop. Prices for both are gradually drawing together.

LIME-JUICE.—The value of fair to good bright raw West Indian is from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per gal., being steady.

LINSEED is steady at 48s. to 55s. per quarter for good to fine quality.

MENTHOL is steady, with Kobayashi offering at 11s. 3d. and 11s. for Suzuki on the spot. For January-March shipment Suzuki is quoted at 10s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. combined with oil.

The exports from Japan during September amounted to 7,598 kin (August 9,430 kin), valued at 58,020 yen, and for the nine months ended September the figures are:

	1912	1913	1914
Kin ... ... ...	85,111	153,927	234,143
Yen ... ... ...	931,080	2,135,446	1,630,274

The destinations were as follows:

	1912	1913	1914
British India ...	5,831	6,982	11,067
Great Britain ...	21,369	46,496	37,276
France ... ...	6,979	21,635	17,829
Germany ... ...	32,217	52,051	82,600
U.S.A. ... ...	17,391	18,139	77,710
Other countries ...	1,324	5,624	7,661
 Kin ... ... ...	 85,111	 153,927	 234,143
Yen ... ... ...	931,080	2,135,446	1,630,274

MILK-SUGAR is slightly easier, but there is no material alteration in quotations at the moment, which are from 7s. 6d. to 80s. for finest white powder.

MINT OIL.—Japanese on the spot is firmer at from 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.; for forward shipment 2s. 9d. c.i.f. is quoted for Suzuki and 2s. 10d. c.i.f. for Kobayashi.

The exports from Japan during September amounted to 2,845 kin, valued at 9,056 yen, and for the nine months ended September 30 the exports were:

	1912	1913	1914
Kin ... ... ...	114,664	195,977	251,553
Yen ... ... ...	403,893	761,555	705,218

MORPHINE is unchanged at from 13s. to 13s. 6d. per oz. for hydrochloride powder, as to quantity.

OILS (FIXED).—Coconut unchanged, at 50s. for Ceylon and 60s. for Cochin on spot. Linseed firmer, at 22s. 9d. in pipes and 23s. in barrels. Rape is unaltered, at 31s. 6d. naked for ordinary brown crude on spot and at 34s. 6d. for British refined in barrels. Cottonseed rather firmer, at 25s. 6d. for crude on spot in pipes, 26s. for pale refined in pipes, 30s. for sweet refined, and 30s. net ex wharf for American p.s.y. Palm is easier at 29s. 6d. per cwt. in Liverpool. Petroleum is unchanged, Russian offering at 8½d., American 7½d., and water-white 8½d. per gal.

OPIUM is steady, with 11-per-cent. Turkish offering on the spot at from 27s. 6d. to 28s. per lb. Fair quality soft

shipping has been sold at 32s. Persian is also steady, but quiet at from 17s. to 23s., according to test.

ORANGE OIL.—A Sicilian advice, dated November 28, states that, as already forecasted in our previous report, the market movement, which was merely due to local causes, has again changed, and the demand is slack, with some business at lower figures than last quoted.

ORRIS.—Arrivals of new-crop Florentine are now taking place, and prices are easier.

PEPPER.—Dull of sale, with black Singapore offering at 6½d. for fair, 6½d. for fair Tellicherry, and 6½d. for fair Lampung; to arrive, Singapore for December-January shipment is quoted 5½d. per lb. c.i.f. d.w., and Tellicherry at 45s. per cwt. c.i.f. d.w. White Singapore pepper is cheaper at 10½d. per lb., and fair Muntok 11½d., both spot. To arrive, Singapore for December-January shipment is quoted 9½d. c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—The arrival market for American in tins is firmer at 6s. 6d. per lb., and there is very little offered on the spot at the moment, but some is afloat; 7s. is the value. H.G.II. is still quoted 12s. 6d.

PHENACETIN.—Stocks are getting into smaller compass, and 6s. 6d. per lb. is now lowest.

PHENAZONE.—The difficulty in procuring supplies from France and Switzerland continues, added to which is a lack of raw material; sellers quote 9s. 6d. per lb.

PIMENTO.—Spot sellers quote 2½d. per lb. spot, and 16s. 3d. per cwt. c.i.f. terms.

POTASH IODIDE.—The exports from Japan during September were 8,865 kin, valued at 60,534 yen, and during the nine months ending September 30 the exports were:

	1912	1913	1914
Kin ... ... ...	45,868	36,918	55,602
Yen ... ... ...	199,840	212,519	360,446

Of crude iodine the exports in September were nil; during the nine months they were:

	1912	1913	1914
Kin ... ... ...	10,877	11,171	11,780
Yen ... ... ...	54,798	66,433	71,540

POTASH PERMANGANATE.—Much irregularity prevails in the prices asked, and it is necessary to repeat the caution that care should be exercised in purchasing only a product imported previous to the war, the price of which commands 168s. per cwt.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—Resublimed American has been selling at about 11s. 6d. per lb.

QUICKSILVER is unchanged at 11s. 5s. per bottle.

QUINCE-SEED.—Sales have been made at 2s. 1d. per lb. for Cape, which leaves the market bare.

RESORCIN is still quoted at from 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.

ROSE-FETALS.—Dutch are worth from 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb., with only small offerings.

SAFFRON.—New crop now landing and on the way is quoted at from 40s. to 42s. per lb. net, at which price old is also available.

SALICYLATES.—Supplies are by no means coming in freely from neutral sources, and stocks are dwindling. At the moment acid is quoted 4s. 6d. and soda 5s. per lb.

SALOL is rather dearer than our previous quotation at 5s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Mexican is in fair supply on the spot at from 8d. to 10d. per lb., as to quality.

SHELLAC is rather firmer, owing to an advance in the Calcutta rupee price; TN has been sold on a basis of 61s. spot for usual standard quality. Sellers of free to slightly cakey AC Garnet quote 64s. and GAL 62s. To arrive, TN Orange is quoted from Calcutta at 61s. for December-January shipment. Futures are firm.

SODA BICHROMATE.—The current makers' price is 3½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount. Potash bichromate is unchanged at 7d. net.

SODA HYPOSULPHITE is quoted at from 10s. 10s. to 11s. per ton for pea-crystals.

SULPHONAL has a firmer tendency at 12s. per lb.

TAMARINDS.—Business in black Calcutta descriptions has been done on c.i.f. terms at practically equivalent to 18s. per cwt. landed terms.

TARTARIC ACID is unaltered and somewhat scarce for prompt delivery at 1s. 6½d.

TURPENTINE is lower on the week, American closing at 33s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot.

WAX, BEES'.—Small sales of Gambia have been made in Liverpool at 8l. 5s. per cwt.; the sales also include 15 bags Chilian at from 8l. to 8l. 7s. 6d. per cwt.

## Heavy Chemicals.

December 8.

It is noteworthy that there has been a large increase in the export of chemicals to the United States from the Consular district of Manchester during the past month, the total being 14,444*l.*, against 8,478*l.* at the corresponding period of last year. Colours and dyestuffs, however, show a sharp decline, being only 1,282*l.* compared with 4,327*l.* last year. So far as the Board of Trade Returns of exports are concerned, the trade in heavy chemicals would appear to support the idea that trade in this particular section has been fairly good. There has also been an increased demand on home account, caused by the gradual resumption of work in the Lancashire cotton districts. Contracts continue to be made over next year. Bleaching-powder is quoted for next year's delivery at from 6*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* per ton, softwood casks on rails. Caustic soda, prompt, 70 to 72 per cent., is 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; 60 to 62 per cent., 20*s.* per ton less in drums at works. For next year the figures are 8*l.* 15*s.* for 70 to 72 per cent. and 20*s.* per ton less for lower strengths on rails. Ammonia alkali in good inquiry at from 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton in bags on rails. Borax is slightly better request. Permanganate of potash is steady. Sulphate of copper shows little change at from 20*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 20*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, Manchester.

## Continental Drug and Chemical Markets

The following is a further selection of notes on the German chemical and drug markets:

**BENZINE.**—Upon the arrival of the first large cargo of benzine (6,000 barrels) from the U.S.A. since the outbreak of war, the price at Stockholm fell from kr.0.45 to kr.0.35 per litre.

**CEVADILLA-SEED** has been in large demand at the high price of m.200 per 100 kilos. in Hamburg; stocks are small (November 14).

**CONDURANGO** has been in good demand, and prices have advanced on the Hamburg market to m.75 per 100 kilos.

**GRAINS OF PARADISE.**—Business has been done at m.160 per 100 kilos., but for further lots m.175 is asked.

**IGNATIUS BEANS** have been in considerable demand in Hamburg, and m.175 per 100 kilos. has been paid, but holders now ask m.200 (November 14). [Probably now used as a substitute for nux vomica, which is excessively scarce in Germany.]

**KOLA.**—Although stocks are only small, there has been a steady sale at between m.120 and m.125 per 100 kilos. in Hamburg (November 14).

**OILS AND FATS.**—There is a large demand, but offers are few and prices high. **Linseed oil**, m.82 per 100 kilos.; **Dutch**, m.72.50 to m.77. **Rape**, m.122. **Coconut**, m.140, and almost unobtainable. **Castor**, first pressing, m.165; second pressing, m.140; medicinal, m.200; stocks are practically exhausted. **Cottonseed** is also scarce, American offering at m.95 to m.100 per 100 kilos. (Hamburg, November 14.)

**RESINS.**—Notwithstanding the expectation of speculators, the price of **Shellac** has declined, as the consumption fell away. Offers are again on the market, usual TN quality being held for m.250 per 100 kilos. **Batavian Damar** (F quality) has been sold at m.245 and A/F quality at m.235 per 100 kilos. Only small lots of **Rosins** are to be had, comprising dark American m.31 to m.33, pale m.40 to m.42, French m.40 to m.49; Greek is unobtainable. (Hamburg, November 14.)

**TURPENTINE OIL** has entirely disappeared from the Hamburg market since the Government seized the stocks in the petro-harbour. Substitutes, such as limonene and oxidised oil, have been sold at m.105 and m.90 per 100 kilos. respectively.

## Drugs Destroyed.

Quite a number of wholesale druggists and importers have been inconvenienced by the destruction by fire in the English Channel of the Italian steamer *Anna*, bound from Marseilles to London with a general cargo, valued at about 80,000*l.* No copy of the ship's manifest is available at the moment, but we understand the cargo included between five and ten tons of gentian, five tons liquorice-root, 200 bags fennel-seed, a ton of horchound, pennyroyal, and many other medicinal herbs, including celery-seed, thyme, stramonium, and garlic; also lavender-flowers and a large quantity of French essential oils and fine chemicals and pharmaceutical products, which were badly wanted. Owing to the lack of shipping facilities, the cargo had for some weeks been accumulating at Marseilles, and the buyers were eagerly looking forward to their supplies. We note that the *Troilus*, which was recently sunk by the *Emden*, had among her cargo 224 bales of Tinnevelly senna from Tuticorin for London, also (from Ceylon) 11,000 lb. cinnamon, 2,000 cwt. coconut oil, 40,000 lb. rubber, 300,000 lb. tea, 67,000 lb. desiccated coconut, etc.

## The Week's Arrivals.

During the period December 2 to 8, inclusive, the following drugs, chemicals, and allied produce have arrived at the principal English ports. Goods in *tr.* are not included. Where not stated, the figures denote packages:

Acetanilide (New York) brls. 3 <i>l.</i>	Lead acetate (Holland) eks. 16
Acetic acid (New York) brls. 1 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> (Rotterdam) 2 <i>l.</i>	Lemon oil (Palermo) es. 16
Acetone (Philadelphia) dms. 4 <i>l.</i>	Lemon-juice (New York) 15 <i>s.</i> (Trinidad) eks. 5, (Dominica) pps. 9 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> hds. 36, eks. 40, dms. 32, (Halifax) pps. 16 <i>s.</i>
Albumen (Havre) es. 22	Lime oil (Trinidad) 3, (Dominica) 10
Alcohol wood (U.S.A.) dms. 11.	Linseed (Calcutta) bgs. 48,000, (Morocco) 2,791
Aloes (Mossel Bay) es. 55, (Bombay) eks. 26	Liquorice-juice (Italy) es. 145
Ammon. bromide (New York) es. 40	Liquorice-paste (U.S.A.) es. 125
Ammon. nit (Norway) eks. 360	Liquorice-root (Messina) bls. 8
Amile oil star (Bombay) es. 60	Lithopone (Holland) 1,158
Antimony (Rouen) es. 400	Magnes. chlor. (Holland) 49
Antimony ore (Melbourne) bgs. 2,10 <i>s.</i>	Magnesite (Rotterdam) 56
Antine dyes, colours, etc. (Houffeur) pkgs. 8 <i>l.</i> (Rouen) 7, (Holland) 15 <i>s.</i> (Genoa) 782	Mangrove bark (Lamu) bgs. 11,054
Argol (Sicily) 19 <i>s.</i> (Oporto) 8 <i>l.</i>	Menthol (Genoa) 15, (New York) 10
Arsenic (Oporto) 12 <i>l.</i>	Mercurial salts (Genoa) es. 74
Boric acid (Italy) eks. 86	Mercury (Genoa) 58
Calcium carbide (Christiania) drms. 5,146, (Gothenburg) 5,70 <i>s.</i>	Milk sugar (New York) 56, (Genoa) 50, (Cherbourg) 10
Camphor (Keelung) es. 51 <i>s.</i> (Kobe) es. 23 <i>l.</i>	Mineral-waters (Bordeaux) es. 780
Canary-seed (Spain) 1,015, (Holland) 40, (Morocco) 2,435	Mineral white (Malaga) 730, (Bordeaux) 300
Cardamoms (Colombo) 138	Nut oil (Rotterdam) eks. 105
Caraway-seed (Holland) 210	Olibanum (Bombay) 10
Casem (France) 85	Olive oil (Italy) pkgs. 252, (Spain) es. 50, brls. 284, pkgs. 11 <i>s.</i> kgs. 153, (France) es. 2,532
Cashew nuts (Bombay) es. 323	Opium (Calcutta) es. 30, (Smyrna) 20
Chemical products (France) pkgs. 232, (New York) 28, (Genoa) 132, (Holland) pkgs. 1,070, (Sweden) es. 14	Orris (Leighorn) 198
Chillies (Zanzibar) 43, (Mombasa) 59 <i>s.</i>	Palm oil (W. C. Africa) 1,399
Citrate of lime (Messina) 34, (Demerara) 14, (Dominica) brls. 17 <i>s.</i> bgs. 40, eks. 6	Papain (Ceylon) es. 5
Citric acid (Marseilles) brls. 100	Peptone (New York) 35
Cloves (Zanzibar) bls. 3,333	Perfumery (New York) pkgs. 18, (France) es. 268
Cochineal (Pisco) 12, (Las Palmas) 8, (Marseilles) 12	Perfumes, synthet. (Rotterdam) es. 23
Cod-liver oil (Bergen) brls. 77 <i>s.</i> (Christiania) es. 15	Petrolatum (Baltimore) 65
Coriander-seed (Morocco) 90 <i>s.</i> (France) 83	Pimento (New York) 200, (Bordeaux) 51
Cream of tartar (Palermo) eks. 86, (Bordeaux) 14, (Marseilles) 1 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i>	Potash carb. (Christiania) 8, (Rotterdam) 10
Cuttle-fish bone (France) 8	Potash caustic (Denmark) dms. 57
Dental cream (New York) es. 4 <i>l.</i>	Potash chlorate (Genoa) 269, (Denmark) dms. 90
Dextrin (Holland) 19 <i>s.</i> (New York) 270	Potash iodide (Japan) es. 40
Essential oils (New York) 28, (Sicily) pkgs. 116, (Marseilles) 183	Potash lye (Christiania) 13
Ether (New York) es. 20	Potash salts, various (Copenhagen) 183, (Sweden) 426, (Holland) dms. 20
Farina (Holland) 8,694	Quillaia (Colom) 298
Fellows' syrup (N. York) es. 81	Quinine (Java) es. 125, (Genoa) es. 16
Fenugreek-seed (Morocco) 600	Roots, barks, etc. (New York) 48, (Marseilles) bls. 200
Fig syrup (Philadelphia) es. 1,500	Rosin (Spain) 275, (France) 124
Formic acid (Rotterdam) cbys. 124	Saccharin (Bordeaux) es. 42, (Genoa) 30
Fusel oil (Rotterdam) 8	Saffron (Spain) es. 9
Gelatin (Genoa) es. 65	Salicylic acid (Genoa) es. 10
Gentian (Bordeaux) bls. 230, (Marseilles) 87	Salicylic acid (New York) 3, (Japan) es. 10
Glycose (Holland) 30, (N. York) 60	Saltpetre (U.S.A.) 1,040, (India) 1,500
Glycerin (Nantes) eks. 40, (Rotterdam) eks. 45, (Buenos Ayres) dms. 6 <i>l.</i> (Spain) dms. 59, (Marseilles) dms. 354, eks. 120	Senna (Port Sudan) 71, (Bombay) 48
Glycomyoline (New York) pkgs. 770	Shellac (Calcutta) 740
Gum acacia (Bombay) 360, (Paris) 10	Soda ash (U.S.A.) kegs 175, brls. 347
Gum copal (Holland) 367	Sodium bisulphite (N. York) brls. 27
Gums unenum (Bordeaux) pkgs. 8 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> (Rotterdam) bgs. 154, (Port Sudan) 1,011	Sodium caustic (Copenhagen) drms. 257, (New York) dms. 220
Herbs, leaves, roots, etc. (France) bls. 372, (Leghorn) 25	Sodium chlorate (Gothenburg) 290, (Rouen) 50
Honey (New York) es. 161 (Adelaide) es. 95, (Valparaiso) 70, (Brisbane) es. 38, (Italy) 10	Sodium nitrate (W. C. S. Amer.) pkgs. 5,163, tons 2,891
Indigo (New York) bts. 4, chts. 21, (Samarang) es. 42, (Calcutta) 26	Squill (Messina) 10, (Malta) 81
Juniper berries (Italy) 329	Sulphur (Catania) eks. 1,311, bgs. 4,416
Koh. (Grenada) 4	Tartar (Palermo) 8, (Marsilles) 163, (Alicante) 291



### Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Correspondents are requested to write each query on a separate piece of paper. Every endeavour is made to reply to queries without delay, but insertion of the replies in "the next issue" cannot be guaranteed, nor, as a rule, can they be sent by post. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

### Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund.

SIR.—At the Council-meeting of the Peterborough Association of Pharmacists held on December 4, a subscription for the above Fund was inaugurated by the President (Mr. Cornelius Bayley), and myself appointed Hon. Secretary, Treasurer, and Collector. I have sent a cheque to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society for 7*l.* 2*s.*, the amount of the contribution from this city. I am writing the country members of the Association, and shall send up any further amount in due course. I trust other Associations will take up this work, as were it not for plucky little Belgium many of our own countrymen might be sharing their ruin. List of subscribers enclosed.—Yours truly,

45 Broadway, Peterborough. J. W. BODGER.

*First List.*—Cornelius Bayley, 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. W. Bodger, 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. G. Sturton, 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. W. Hall, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Charles Hainton, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Frank Sturton, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Fred Sturton, 10*s.*; J. E. S. Bodger, 5*s.*; Richard Bright, 5*s.*; T. J. Calcutt, 5*s.*; F. Caulder, 5*s.*; J. H. Gann, 5*s.*; Henry Noble, 5*s.*; F. W. Whitwell, 5*s.*; S. Page, 2*s.* 6*d.*—Total, 7*l.* 2*s.*

### Bovril Discount

SIR.—At a recent meeting of the Smethwick Pharmaceutical Association the question of Bovril discounts came up. It was found that, while the majority of the members got only 12*½* per cent. discount, some few got 15 per cent. I have had a lot of correspondence with Bovril, Ltd., and an interview with the local manager, but without any satisfaction. They say that where a man has 15 per cent. he is either a semi-wholesaler or a very old customer; the amount of his business does not make any difference. I was able to quote instances of men who came under neither definition who had the 15 per cent. Since then I have made further inquiries, and I find that quite a number of chemists in this district and in others are on the better terms.

The Smethwick Pharmaceutical Association instructed me to write you, laying the matter before you, in the hope that we might get replies from all over the country, and so bring pressure to bear on Bovril to give equal treatment to all their customers.

Yours truly,

Smethwick.

H. M. TRANMER.

### Insurance Act Dispensing

SIR.—"M.P.S." appears not to have fully grasped my point, and I would therefore like to say:

(1) That before the State can put an additional penny into chemists' pockets extravagant prescribing must somehow have been circumvented.

(2) That I believe extravagant prescribing, rather than injured pharmaceutical innocence, to be the root of the present evil.

(3) That I am convinced that efficient prescribing, utterly innocent of "the old club-system evils," is possible at a shilling per head per annum—or less, provided only the doctor be offered a sufficient incentive to economy.

(4) That, under my proposals, there would be no return to these same "old club-practice corruptions," since the separation of prescribing and dispensing, with its continuous check of the chemist upon the doctor, would make shoddy prescribing a rarity.

(5) That doctors are already faced with the temptation to economise at the patient's expense, thanks to a "floating sixpence," but are resisting the devil and scorning the sixpence.

(6) That doctors are, in the main, a trustworthy, not to say a noble-minded, body of men, whose chief concern is

the welfare of the patient, and to whom may safely be granted additional and stronger motives to economy.

This last is vital, and I beg that those who trouble to read me will give it due regard. Some of these propositions answer my esteemed adversary, "Xrayer II.," who, I regret to say, refuses to reason, preferring cool assertion and plausible phrase to logic, or "sophistry," as he is pleased, in his happy question-begging way to rename it!

Faithfully yours,  
R. CECIL OWEN.

Chester.

### Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

#### Appreciation.

"We have many inconveniences here in these stirring times, but the inconvenience of being without the *C. & D.* is one I should not like to undergo if at all avoidable." So writes a South African chemist (178/58) on field service.

#### Christmas Gifts to Doctors.

"In the Subscribers' Symposium of December 5 'G. K.' (75/26) invites suggestions for a suitable Christmas gift from a chemist to local doctors. Probably nothing would be more appreciated than a case of 100 endolytic tubes. Besides having the advantage of novelty, they would furnish the doctor with a most useful aid to clinical diagnosis."—*Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd.*

#### Prompt Cash; No Thanks.

"In sending you per return my annual subscription to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, it has just occurred to me that the following note might interest you:

Since the beginning of the war I have made a point of paying for all goods obtained from wholesale houses, either on receipt of same or as soon as credit note for returned empties had been received. During this time I have distributed some 300*l.* among twenty-four firms, and out of this number only one—the Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd.—has expressed its appreciation of such prompt payment. The question arises, Is the practice of sending cash on delivery such a common one just now that wholesalers take it quite as a matter of course?"—*L. S. D.* (92/11).

### Dispensing Difficulties and Notes.

Readers are advised to consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to difficulties of compounding. We welcome fresh problems for experiment and elucidation in this column, and invite the co-operation and correspondence of dispensers.

#### An Egyptian Problem.

SIR.—I have had to make up the following ointment (pommade), prescribed by a doctor:

Quinine hydrochloride	...	...	2 grams
Guaiacol	...	...	5 grams
Oil of turpentine	...	...	10 grams
Vaseline	...	...	25 grams

External use.

I put into a mortar the quinine hydrochloride with guaiacol and turpentine oil and dissolved it, but, to my surprise, the mixture had taken a pink-red colour. I added the vaseline, and made up the ointment. After the client went away I tried to find the cause of this reaction. I took three glasses, and I put in No. 1 the quinine hydrochloride with guaiacol only, in No. 2 the quinine hydrochloride with turpentine oil, and in No. 3 a small quantity of quinine sulphate with guaiacol and turpentine oil together, but I did not observe any colour. I added one drop of hydrochloric acid to the No. 3 glass, and soon I observed the pink colour. Then, as these experiences have shown, the reaction does not come from the quinine, but from the hydrochloric acid. I think there is a reaction between guaiacol and turpentine oil, and after that a second reaction of hydrochloric acid upon the body that comes out from this reaction. Can you give me in an early issue of your valuable journal an idea about it, and what is the body that produces this colour?

Yours faithfully,  
Zeitoun, near Cairo. JOHN N. KOUTOUPAS.

[We have had some trouble in getting a confirmation of the reaction which is so clearly described. It does not appear to be an invariable accompaniment of the ingredients here concerned. Oil of turpentine and commercial guaiacol are not by any means simple substances, and some variation in their content of minor constituents is inevitable. The reaction is interesting, and, so far as we can ascertain, has not been previously noted. The larger the proportion

of quinine hydrochloride, the more pronounced is the colour obtained. When the experiment is conducted in a test-tube, the lower layer—the guaiacol—contains nearly all the colour, only a thin film of colour being on the top of the upper layer. With us the colour develops slowly, not at once. When the liquid is heated the colour disappears entirely, reappears on cooling, and finally disappears for good in about twelve hours. The colour obtained is more often of a yellow than a pink-red. We would be glad if other dispensers would try the prescription and report their results.]

### Legal Queries.

The majority of difficulties in regard to trade law are anticipated by the legal information printed in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1914. See especially pp. 469-499.

**E. W. H.** (189/10).—The items which can be provided under non-dispensing Insurance Act agreements are limited to appliances and non-poisons. Generally, if a dispensing-fee is chargeable on a prescription, that prescription cannot be supplied by a non-dispensing contractor.

**Alpha** (184/38) some years ago sold his business, including a trade-mark, in the form of a name, registered in respect of a perfume and a soap. The business has since been resold, and the original purchaser is dead. Is "Alpha" entitled to use the registered name? ["Alpha," having assigned the trade-mark, has no right to use it in respect of perfume or soap so long as it remains upon the register.]

**B. P.** (212/14) gave an order for some goods to a firm's traveller. The firm sent an invoice upon which was printed in red "All remittances to be made direct to the firm, no other receipt will be recognised." Shortly afterwards the same traveller called, and at his request "B. P." paid him the amount of the invoice. The firm now state that they have not received the money. Are "B. P." liable to pay them the price of the goods? [In our opinion, "B. P." must pay the firm the price of the goods; but they are, of course, entitled to recover from the traveller the amount they paid him.]

**Euryne** (188/72) holds certain premises under a three-years' agreement, which provides that the landlord shall grant the premises for a further term of three years on written notice being given three months before the termination of the present term. Will it be necessary for a fresh agreement to be prepared if "Euryne" wishes to hold the premises for a further three years? [The effect of the agreement is that the existing tenancy will come to an end in any event at the expiration of the three years; but if "Euryne" gives the specified notice the landlord becomes liable to grant him a tenancy for a further term of three years, in respect of which a fresh agreement will have to be prepared.]

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published price, usually 6d.

**Chemicus** (165/7).—When BUYING A BUSINESS syphons on the premises are a frequent cause of trouble on account of the fact that the majority of chemists have syphons on loan from aerated-water manufacturers. If the syphons are engraved with a maker's name, you should assure yourself by inquiry of that maker whether or not they are the property of the maker or of the person disposing of the business. Book-debts—that is, accounts due by customers of the business—are a matter of agreement between the buyer and seller, but accounts due by the vendor of the business are his concern solely, and the purchaser of the business can only be made responsible for them by a definite agreement to that effect, which is rare.

**Ashville** (80/3).—Mutton-fat and a mixture of liquid and hard paraffins are the bases commonly used for grease-paints. See "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 24, for information in regard to the matter.

**M. P. S.** (186/71).—R.A.M.C.—In the *C. & D.*, November 14, p. 36, you will find a paragraph "Chemist Dis-

pensers not Wanted," which was a denial, on official authority, of the statement that special dispensers were required for the R.A.M.C. and for hospital ships. It is advisable for correspondents asking questions of this nature to search previous issues of the *C. & D.*; in most instances they save time and the necessity for writing.

**D.** (Kobe) (188/11).—**Dr. LUFE'S GOUT-PILLS.**—The accidental omission of the quantity of colchicine in this pill in the formula published in our issue of March 23, p. 494, was made good in the following issue, April 4, p. 50, which you have apparently overlooked. Each pill contains colchicine one-seventieth grain, sugar of milk half a grain, extract of *nux vomica* a quarter of a grain, extract of *hyoscyamus* half a grain, and extract of gentian sufficient to make a pill.

**H. R. D.** (186/18).—**DOG AND CAT POISONING.**—Four pages of "Veterinary Counter-practice" are devoted to this subject, including illustrations and accounts of lethal chambers one of which can be improvised from a hat-box. The information was originally published in the *C. & D.*, but the issue containing it is out of print. You can, however, get "Veterinary Counter-practice" (3s. 6d., by post 3s. 9d.) from our office, or through any wholesale house.

**L. P. S. I.** (187/60).—**META-MONO-CHLOR-PHENOL.**—We cannot trace the use of this medicinally, but para-mono-chlor-phenol, which is of the same chemical composition,  $C_6H_5(OH)Cl$ , and has closely similar physical properties, is a strong antiseptic substance and occurs in crystals. It is used as an ointment, 1 in 50, for the treatment of erysipelas and syphilitic diseases of the eye, and as an application for lupus, in which case the pure mono-chlor-phenol, warmed to  $40^{\circ} C.$ , is applied to the affected part. Solutions containing 1 to 2 per cent. of the phenol are used as subconjunctival injections in the treatment of keratitis and iritis. Inhalations of 10 to 20 drops are used in bronchitis and phthisis. It has other uses, but all of them are on account of the antiseptic properties of the phenol.

**Albertus** (Penang) (93/8).—You have overlooked the replies to your two queries in the *C. & D.*, September 5, p. 64.

**R. G. D.** (90/62).—All prescriptions for soldiers' and sailors' dependants have to be sent to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

### Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," Dec. 15, 1864.

#### The Two Bills.

This is not the title of a farce. The Bills are not two persons who get mistaken one for the other, like the two Dromios. They are measures, not men; but as they both aim at regulating the trade of chemists and druggists in Great Britain, they are likely to produce a new Comedy of Errors. Still, though they have many features in common, one may be easily distinguished from the other.

The Bill, proposed by the United Society is a scheme for incorporating all retailers of drugs and dispensers of medicines who are not registered under any existing Act of Parliament. It provides for the elevation of the body, by proposing that those who commence business when the Chemists and Druggists' Act is in force shall prove themselves properly qualified by passing an examination. It also provides that the interests of the chemists and druggists registered under the Act shall be looked after by a Council elected from their own body.

The Bill of the Pharmaceutical Council is a project for bringing all dispensing chemists under the influence of the Pharmacy Act. It proposes to register those who are at present in business, and to apply the fees exacted for such registration to the purposes of the Pharmaceutical Society. It further proposes that all the dispensing chemists of the future shall have received a certificate of competent skill and knowledge from the Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society. In return for the fees to be paid by the chemists now in business the Bill offers them nothing but simple registration and a possible participation in the benefits of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society. They are to have no voice in the government of the Society, and are to enjoy none of the special privileges which have been granted to the unexamined members of that body. . . .

We wish they could be fused together in one grand measure, which might have the hearty support of the whole trade.

Telegraphic Address: "Champagne Manchester."

Telephone: 128 Pendleton.

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Aqua Amygd. Amar. Conc. (U.S.)	4/- per lb.	Aqua Cassiae Conc.	4/- per lb.	Aqua Menth. Virid. Conc.	4/- per lb.
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" Camphorae "	4/- "	" Fenniculi Conc.	4/- "	" Rosemarini "	4/- "
" Carui "	4/- "	" Menth. Pip. Conc.	4/- "	" Rosae "	8/- "
" Cinnam. Ver. Conc.	6/- "	" Ang. Conc.	6/- "	" Virgin "	10/- "

The above may be had in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., or 1-lb. Bottles and upwards, through most of the Wholesale Drug Houses. Each Bottle has the Inventor's Protection Label over the Cork, without which none are genuine.**PURE ORANGE WINE**

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## No Change in the Price of FELLOWS' SYRUP as a Result of the War

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**P**apalin, 1-80, 1 oz. @ 1/9 oz.  
**Paraffinum Durum**, B.P., 2 cwt. @ 3d. lb.; 1 cwt. @ 3½ d. lb.; 56 lbs. @ 3d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4½ d. lb.; Molle Flav., B.P., 3½ cwt. @ 21/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 32/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 4½ d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4½ d. lb.; Alb. B.P., 3½ cwt. @ 70/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 8½ d. lb.  
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**Pepsin**, B.P., 1 lb. @ 13/- lb.  
**Phenacetin**, P.B., pulv., 7 lbs. @ 7/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/3 lb.  
**Phenazone**, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 11/-; 1 lb. @ 11/6 lb.  
**Phenolphthalein**, 7 lbs. @ 9/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 9/6 lb.  
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**Potass. Cit.** B.P., 7 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.  
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**Potass. Metabisulph.**, 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.  
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**Pulv. Cretæ Arom.** P.B., 14 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; c. Opio, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.  
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**Pulv. Ipecac. Comp.** P.B., 1 lb. @ 5/3 lb.  
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" Rhei Comp. P.B., 1 lb. @ 1/2 lb.

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**Quinine-Ethyl Carb.** (Tasteless), 10 oz. @ 2/4 oz.  
**Quinine Hydrobromas**, B.P., 25 oz. @ 1/8½ oz.; 10 oz. @ 1/9½ oz.  
**Quinine Hydrochlor.** B.P., 25 ozs. @ 1/8 oz.; 10 oz. @ 1/9 oz.  
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**Rad. Rhei**, E.I. English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 1/3 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7½ lb.

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\*Tinct. Digitalis, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; bond, 6½ d. lb. Aquos, 1/- lb.  
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\*Tinct. Valerianæ, 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; bond, 6d. lb. Aquos, 1/- lb.  
\*Tinct. Valerianæ Ammon., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.; bond, 8½ d. lb. Aquos, 1/2 lb.  
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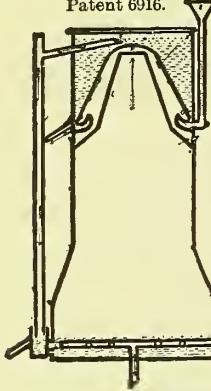
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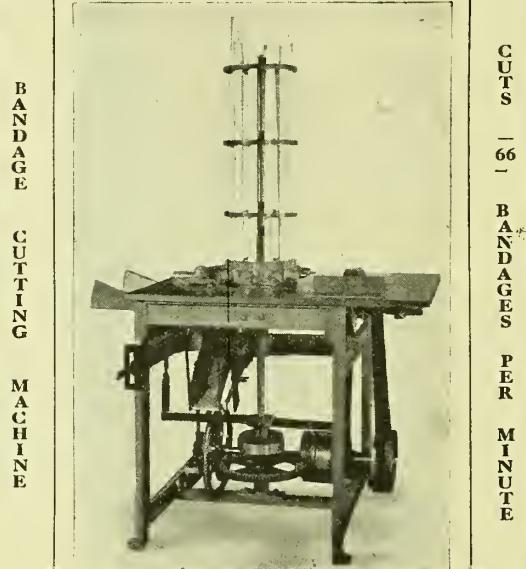
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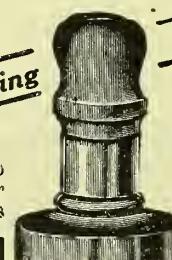
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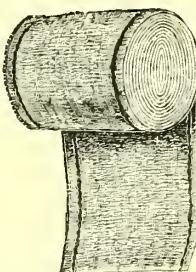
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LIGHT AND  
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Width 2 in.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. 3 in.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. 4 in.  
Medium substance for ordinary wear ... ... ... ... per doz.  $6\frac{1}{3}$   $7\frac{1}{3}$   $8\frac{1}{3}$   $9\frac{1}{3}$   $10\frac{1}{3}$   
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Full directions for use with each Bandage.

Cotton Elastic Web Bandage ... per doz. yards, 2 in.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; 3 in.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ .

Leg Bandage, 3 yards long, fitted with tapes, ready for use, each 1/6.

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Cotton Elastic, ordinary quality, for hard wear, sizes 1 to 8 ... ... per pair  $3\frac{1}{2}$   $2\frac{1}{2}$   $2\frac{1}{2}$   $3\frac{1}{2}$   
" " " " " " " " per doz. pairs  $39\frac{1}{2}$   $30\frac{1}{2}$   $30\frac{1}{2}$   $33\frac{1}{2}$   
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MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.

**BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD.,**  
91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.

INGRAM'S

TRADE



MARK.

## HOT WATER BOTTLES

BRITISH MADE BY BRITISH LABOUR.

FITTED WITH STOPPER.

GUARANTEED NOT TO SLIP OR LEAK.

#### GUARANTEE.

INGRAM'S "ECLIPSE" HOT WATER BOTTLES are personally examined and tested under strict supervision as to the Quality of Rubber, Workmanship, etc., and we assure our patrons that with careful use in any climate, and storage under favourable conditions, these high-grade quality "Eclipse" Hot Water Bottles are warranted to give entire satisfaction, and will remain in a perfect state for a period of Two Years.

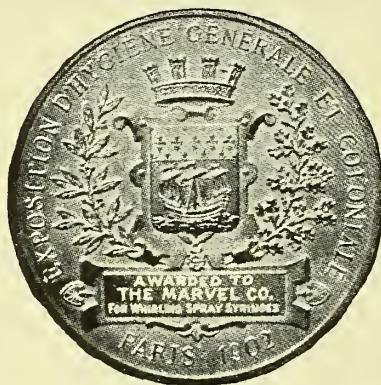
Instances have been brought to our notice of these quality Bottles having remained in good condition for as long a period as Five Years.

INGRAM'S "ECLIPSE" BOTTLES are made in all sizes, and can be supplied with Jug or Loop Handle. They are fitted with either Ingram's or Rowe's Patent Stoppers, both being guaranteed not to slip or leak. Either of the above Stoppers can be supplied with Cockburn's Pattern Attachment if required.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

The "Eclipse" Hot Water Bottle is embossed with the facsimile Trade Mark as above, which is a Guarantee of Quality

Manufacturers : **J. G. INGRAM & SON, Hackney Wick, London, N.E.**

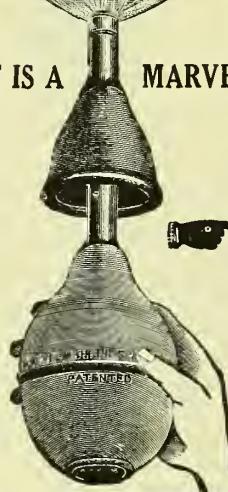
**THE MARVEL WHIRLING SPRAY SYRINGE***A Satisfied Customer is the**Druggist's Best Advertisement*

Gold Medal Awarded—Paris, 1902,  
by the Societe d'Hygiene of France

as the latest and best improvement in Vaginal Syringes. Particular attention is called to the fact that by reason of its peculiar construction the Marvel Syringe dilates and flushes the Vagina with a volume of whirling spray which smooths out the folds and permits the injection to come into contact with and cleansing the entire surface.



IT IS A MARVEL

*You can safely recommend it.*

Has no rival on the market, is well advertised, pays a good profit, quality guaranteed. THE MARVEL is returnable for exchange if found defective and reported promptly. Avoid cheap and inferior substitutes which cannot give satisfaction.

**THE MARVEL COMPANY,**  
11 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,  
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ALL JOBBERS SELL IT.

# RENDELL'S SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES.



THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION that these Pessaries have obtained since their invention by W. J. Rendell in 1885 has induced unscrupulous persons to place upon the market worthless and injurious compounds, with colourable imitations of W. J. Rendell's labels. To distinguish the genuine Pessaries from these fraudulent concoctions, see that the Registered Trade Mark and Number, in RED INK, are upon each box thus:

Registered  
Trade Mark, without which  
none are genuine.  
No. 182,688.

No. 182,688

Registered also in Australia, India, The Cape, The Argentine, Germany, &c.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE AND CAUTION.**

Several injunctions in the High Court of Justice having already been obtained (reports of which have appeared in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"), W. J. RENDELL'S SOLICITORS are instructed to take proceedings against all persons (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name of W. J. RENDELL, "RENDELL," or any colourable imitation thereof in connection with Pessaries NOT manufactured by

**W. J. RENDELL,**  
INVENTOR AND SOLE MAKER,  
15 CHADWELL STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.

# GLASS TUBE WORK

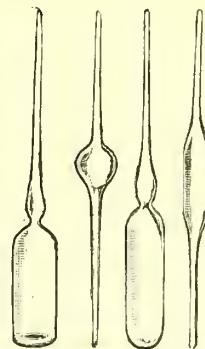
AMPOULES, BURETTES, Etc. Etc.

FEEDING-BOTTLE TUBES, UNIONS

and many other articles formerly made in countries with which we are at war, now made in neutral countries.

SEND US YOUR SAMPLES TO QUOTE ON.

**JULES LANG & SON,** CHARLTON WORKS,  
ISLINGTON, LONDON.



TELEPHONE:  
5 230

## TOM LAYCOCK & CO.

TELEGRAMS:  
"BOTTLES  
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# Glass Bottle Manufacturers,

Holbeck Lane, LEEDS.

## FLATS, PANELS, POISONS, &c. &c.

**Corks for  
Chemists**

NATIONAL INSURANCE CORKS.

6 & 8 oz., 1 in. long, at 4½d. per gross,  
30 gross bag post free for 11/-

Free sample sent on application.

N. W. MITCHELL & SONS, Ltd.,  
"Bouchon" Works,  
Limehouse, London, E.

## RAILOX FOR NITS. Per Packet, 2d.

A NEW INVENTION. USED DRY.

Wonderfully effective. Non-poisonous.  
Cannot be seen on the hair.

3 doz. 4/-, 6 doz. 7/-, 12 doz. 13/- net.

ATTRACTIVE ADVERTISING MATTER  
includes a Model Kennel, or 6 Packets  
instead. Carr. paid. 13 to doz. for cash  
with order.



Regd. Trade Mark.

SELLS READILY. PAYS WELL.

MILNER'S CHEMICAL CO., LIVERPOOL.

# J. H. HAYWOOD, Ltd.

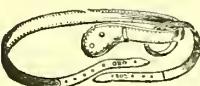
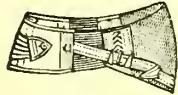
Surgical and Athletic Appliance Manufacturers,  
Castle Gate, NOTTINGHAM.

## SPECIALITIES FOR WINTER.

SURGICAL ELASTIC HOSIERY, TRUSSES, SUSPENDERS, BRACES.  
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S BELTS for SUPPORT and WARMTH  
made in Fleecy, Felt, and Chamois, etc.

CHEST PROTECTORS and SLEEPING SOCKS. ELASTIC and  
LEATHER WRISTLETS, ARM PIECES, ELBOW PIECES and  
KNEE CAPS for Football, Golf and Hockey.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, INDIA RUBBER HOT WATER BOTTLES  
and COVERS, ELASTIC WEB BANDAGES, all lengths, widths and qualities.



LOWEST QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON REQUEST.

## From "THE ANTI-CUTTING RECORD."

Q "IT is now nearly 11 years since the movement which resulted in the formation of the P.A.T.A. was inaugurated. Amongst the first of the fighters for protected profits was Mr. Davenport, the proprietor of **COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**. At a time when the Association had a few supporters and looked rather like being crushed by the opposition which it encountered, Mr. Davenport's assistance came very opportunely, and dealers in Chlorodyne might well bear this fact in mind when selecting a brand to sell to their customers. We think that those who helped to lay the foundation of the P.A.T.A. are entitled to special consideration at the hands of those whom the Association has so much benefited. It should always be remembered that the pioneers ran much heavier risks than those who have come in on the flood-tide after the success of the movement was assured, although of course we are in no sense despising or underrating the importance of more recent converts to the Association, and do not for a moment suggest that they should not be supported. All those proprietors who have stood by the P.A.T.A. through thick and thin ought to be put in an exceptional position in comparison with those who have never done a thing for the trade. If chemists *must* substitute (and it really seems as if some of them can hardly restrain their propensities), surely they might confine their operations to the goods of those makers whose motto is 'Self, and self alone.' We think no fair-minded retailer will, after full reflection seriously blame the P.A.T.A. Council for insisting that substitution must cease when the proprietor loyally does his part."

**Purchasers must NOT be asked to sign a Poison Book.**

Dr.J.Collis Browne's  
*Chlorodyne*

**The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.**

"The original Chlorodyne as manufactured from the recipe of Dr. J. Collis Browne is perhaps in greater demand now than it has ever been before. It has been on the P.A.T.A. List since 1897, as readers are no doubt aware. J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., 117 Union Street, S.E., have been the sole manufacturers of this article for upwards of forty years."

*Pharmaceutical Journal, October 22, 1904.*

**PRICES AND TERMS.**

Size ... ... ... ...	1/1½	2/9	4/6	11/-
Minimum Retail Price ...	1/-	2/6	4/-	10/-
<b>Price to Trade</b> (per dozen) ...	10/-	26/-	42/-	104/-

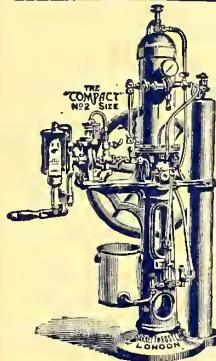
Discount 5 per cent. on £1 worth, 10 per cent. on £5 worth. Packages charged 3d. on £2 parcels or under, and 1d. for each extra £1 worth, and are not returnable. Carriage forward. Terms: Cash with order. Most Wholesale Houses supply on equal terms.

# BARNETT & FOSTER

11  
COLD MEDALS.

*The Best House in the World for all  
requirements of the Mineral Water Trade.*

49  
HIGHEST AWARDS.



## THE "COMPACT" complete Soda-water Machine

For use with Compressed Carbonic Acid Gas is specially designed  
FOR CHEMISTS, and is provided with one or more filling machines.

**Occupies little space.** Ready for immediate use. Requires no fixing.  
Produces Soda-water, Lemonade, etc., of the highest quality and greatest purity.

**PRICES—**

No. 1.—Capacity 1,200 dozen per day, including Filling Machines for Bottles and Siphons	... £60
No. 2.—Capacity 600 dozen per day, including Filling Machines for Bottles and Siphons	... £48
No. 3.—Capacity 300 dozen per day, including Filling Machines for Bottles or Siphons	... £33

We also make a smaller machine at £20.

**THE PERFECTION OF SIMPLICITY.**

To those who can spare space in which to generate their own gas, we offer the  
"Niagara" machines advertised below.

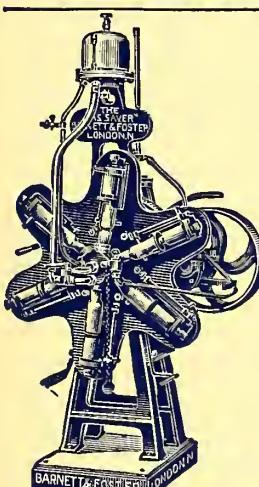


## THE "NIAGARA" Soda-water Machine (Continuous Action).

This machine is superseding all other types for the  
manufacture of FIRST-CLASS Aerated Waters, and is  
in use in most of the leading manufactories through-  
out the world

**PRICES, COMPLETE, from £30,**  
FITTED FOR HAND AND POWER  
Particulars of Larger Sizes on application.

NOTE.—These machines are sent out by us complete and ready for work.  
We include all necessary connecting pipes **without extra charge.**  
No "extras" to pay for after buying our machines.



## STUDY QUALITY—AS CHEMISTS MUST—

By Bottling on our Latest Types of  
Filling Machines. We Guarantee the

## Highest Quality Soda-water at 60-lb. Pressure!

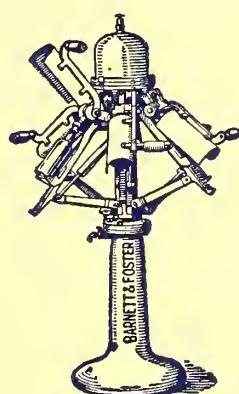
thereby Saving Gas, avoiding Bottle-  
breakage and improving quality  
of Products. The secret:

## BACK PRESSURE PROPERLY APPLIED.

Particulars of the "GAS-SAVER," for  
filling Codd's and Niagara Bottles;  
The "ROUNABOUT," for filling  
Corked, Crowned and Screw Bottles  
sent on application.

## SAVE MONEY.

THE "GAS-SAVER,"  
Price £60



THE "ROUNABOUT,"  
in 6 sizes, prices from £25

CATALOGUE of all our Manufactures, Including Syphon-filling Machines, Syphons, all classes of Bottles, Modern Bottle-washing  
Appliances, Ice and Refrigerating Plant, Essences, Flavourings and Drugs, and every requirement of the trade sent FREE on  
application to—

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AND AT BOLTON, LANCS.



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THE IDEAL "EMERGENCY RATION"

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"Herogen Biscuits are crisp and inviting—a pleasant form of complete nourishment in small compass."

#### P.A.T.A. PRICES.

RETAIL 1/6 PER TIN. WHOLESALE 12/6 PER DOZEN.

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